









THE LOS ANGELES TIMES.  
April Circulation Statement.

INCREASE NEARLY TWO TO ONE  
IN LESS THAN THREE YEARS.

375,980 Copies in April.

Swear Circulation of the Times at Various  
Periods Since August, 1890.

Period	Copies
For August, 1890	6,713
For January, 1891	8,889
For July, 1891	10,838
For January, 1892	16,788
For July, 1892	17,178
For January, 1893	17,533
For April, 1893	375,980

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, JES.  
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES.

Personally appeared before me, H. G. Otis,  
president and general manager of the  
Times-Mirror Company, and George W.  
Crawford, foreman of the pressroom of  
the Los Angeles Times, who, being  
both duly sworn, depose and say that the  
daily records and pressroom reports of the  
office show that the bona fide average daily  
edition of the Times for the months  
given below was as follows:

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Total, 375,980  
Gross daily average, 18,941  
Less unsold copies, daily average, 94  
Net daily average, 12,438

Which is a guaranteed net circulation  
three times as great as the net circulation  
of any other daily newspaper published  
in Los Angeles.

ADVERTISERS: select your own medium.  
THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

THE CONSTANT DROP OF WATER  
Wears away the hardest stone.  
The constant drop of water  
Wears away the hardest stone.  
The constant drop of water  
Wears away the hardest stone.

MENTAL-ADVICE IN THE TIMES AND KEEP IT  
TWO CENTS A WORD FOR FIRST INSERTION.  
TWO CENTS A WORD FOR EACH SUBSEQUENT INSERTION.

WANTED - A FIRST-CLASS JAPANESE  
cook, also first-class Japanese gardener  
and painter. Apply during forenoon to Mrs.  
M. S. SEVERANCE, 421 W. 1st St., Los Angeles.

WANTED - 3 CLERICAL, OR MECHAN-  
ical, traveling salesman, 47 associates  
and 1000 agents. For particulars, call on  
J. H. HARRIS, 114 W. 1st St., Los Angeles.

WANTED - GOOD NEWSPAPER CAR-  
riers with horse and cart. CHRONICLE  
Office, 114 W. 1st St., Los Angeles.

WANTED - BOY TO CARRY HORSE  
route. Call at EXAMINER, 227 W. 1st  
St., Los Angeles.

WANTED - GOOD CANVASSERS. A. W.  
BERRY & CO., 227 W. 1st St., Los Angeles.

WANTED - BARBER. 308 N. MAIN ST.  
Los Angeles.

Help Wanted - Female.  
WANTED - A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN TO  
assist in general household work; wages  
good; work for 6 months; with ref-  
erences. Mrs. M. H. HOYT, New York Sid-  
ing, Cal. via Nevada Central, 421 W. 1st St.,  
Los Angeles.

WANTED - LADIES TO BRING THEIR  
own dresses and learn to cut and make  
them at the Ladies' Dress Cutting School,  
438 S. Broadway, Los Angeles.

WANTED - COMPANION, TRAVELING  
saleslady, housekeeper, housemaid, etc.  
TINER, 310 S. Spring, Los Angeles.

WANTED - RELIABLE GIRL TO TAKE  
care of baby, 15¢ per month and board.  
Call second house west of Vermont  
St., Los Angeles.

WANTED - LADIES TO ATTEND THE  
LOBRANNE SCHOOL OF DRESS-  
making, dressmaking, tailoring, etc. Room  
1415 S. Spring, Los Angeles.

WANTED - TO FURNISH HELP FREE  
of charge. GEO. LEM & CO., 333 Apha-  
nias St., Tel. 321, Los Angeles.

WANTED - SCOTCH AND HOUSEHOLD  
help at Mrs. SCOTT'S EMPLOYMENT  
OFFICE, 1015 S. Broadway, Tel. 618.

WANTED - COOK FOR HOTELS, REST-  
aurants and families. BOSTON FEMALE  
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 357 Broadway.

WANTED - ELDERLY GIRL FOR GEN-  
eral housework. MAIN ST. GARDEN,  
cor. 9th and Main Sts., Los Angeles.

WANTED - A GIRL TO DO GENERAL  
housework. 244 E. FIRST ST., Los Angeles.

WANTED - A GIRL FOR GENERAL  
housework. 114 W. PICO ST., Los Angeles.

Help Wanted - Male and Female.  
WANTED - EXPERIENCED SHOE FACTO-  
ry men and women by the Alhambra  
shoe Mfg. Co. at Alhambra, Cal.; upper cut-  
ters, bootmakers and finishers. Apply at FA-  
CTORY.

WANTED - HELP FREE AND WORK  
E. NITTINGER, 310 S. Spring, Tel. 113.

Wanted - To Purchase.  
Wanted - 2 CUSTOMERS  
for small house and lot on the installment  
plan or cheap lot. If you have anything, bring  
it to us once. THE FIRST REAL ESTATE &  
TRUST CO., 229 W. Second St., Los Angeles.

WANTED - TO BUY FOR CASH, 30  
head of horses and mules, also wagon,  
carriage, harness, and harness. C. M. NIX-  
ON, 116 N. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles.

WANTED - THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER,  
a large, sunny, airy house, comparatively  
new, either furnished or unfurnished. Answer  
E. Z. TIMES OFFICE, giving location and  
price.

WANTED - TO PURCHASE 3 ROOM COT-  
tage, southwest part of city on instal-  
ment plan. Will pay \$200 cash. Address P. O. BOX  
563, City.

WANTED - COLLECTIONS OF POSTAGE  
stamps. BOUTH & CO., 230 S. Spring  
St., Los Angeles.

WANTED - FOOTBALL RANCH WITH  
water. J. C. WILLIAMS, 230 W. 1st St.,  
Los Angeles.

WANTS.

Word for Each Insertion.

Situations Wanted - Male.

WANTED - SITUATION BY MARRIED  
man as cook and gardener, the wife to  
take care of and do children's work. For  
some light housework; parties are also willing  
to take care of and do children's work. For  
address, references given. Address R. box 92,  
Times Office.

WANTED - AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-  
keeper desires to take a position from  
June 15 to September 1st. Young man, married,  
single, possibly be open to some other business  
proposition to make something during time  
waiting. 205, 9th St., Los Angeles.

WANTED - A MAN THOROUGHLY  
versed in bookkeeping, has managed a  
city business and is a hustler in anything he  
undertakes. Address R. box 91, Times Office.

WANTED - SITUATION BY A YOUNG  
man who understands the liquor busi-  
ness; looking for a position in a saloon or  
bar. Address R. box 100, Times Office.

WANTED - SITUATION BY MARRIED  
man, who is a hustler in anything he  
undertakes. Address R. box 91, Times Office.

WANTED - LIGHT EMPLOYMENT BY  
a middle-aged man, can give good refer-  
ences and acquire if required. Address R. box  
93, Times Office.

WANTED - A SITUATION BY A BOOK-  
keeper, Address R. box 94, Times Office.

WANTED - SITUATION BY 18-YEAR-  
old boy to drive delivery wagon. Ad-  
dress R. box 95, Times Office.

Situations Wanted - Female.

WANTED - WORK BY THE DAY BY  
experienced dressmaker. - 632 S.  
SPRING.

WANTED - PLAIN FAMILY SEWING  
to do at 75¢ per day. Apply 115 S. OLIVE  
ST.

Wanted - To Rent.

WANTED - 3 TO 5 UNFURNISHED OR  
partly furnished rooms in a modern  
house, central location, near downtown  
city. Address R. box 96, Times Office.

WANTED - TO RENT A RANCH OF 40  
acres, containing vines, orchard and  
alfalfa. Address R. box 97, Times Office.

WANTED - 2 OR 3 ROOMS, PARTLY  
furnished, centrally located; no children  
and references. Address R. box 98, Times  
Office.

WANTED - STOREROOM FOR TAILOR  
ing. 217 W. 4th St., Los Angeles.

Wanted - Miscellaneous.

WANTED - PARTNER IN AN ESTAB-  
lished fertilizing business; a good oppor-  
tunity for a man with capital. For ad-  
dress, references given. Address R. box 99,  
Times Office.

WANTED - PARTNER WITH \$200 TO  
invest in a legitimate business that will  
pay from \$400 to \$500 per month. Ad-  
dress R. box 100, Times Office.

WANTED - TO KNOW THE ADDRESS  
of Miss Lena Smith; was at 513 S. Pearl  
in 1901. Address R. box 101, Times Office.

WANTED - A COMPETENT PERSON TO  
adopt a male babe, not younger than 3  
months. Address R. box 102, Times Office.

WANTED - WHEN YOU WANT TO BUY  
or sell property, business stands, etc.,  
call on J. H. HARRIS, 114 W. 1st St., Los Angeles.

WANTED - BOARD AND CARE FOR 2  
boys, 4 and 6 years old. Address Mrs.  
A. BROWN, Carleton Hotel, Pasadena.

WANTED - YOU WANT TO BUY  
real property, call on J. H. HARRIS, 114 W. 1st  
St., Los Angeles.

WANTED - A GOOD SERVICEABLE  
carriage. Address R. box 103, Times Office.

WANTED - JEWELRY FOR 6 LOTS,  
with price. Address R. box 104, Times  
Office.

WANTED - A LITTLE GOLD FOR A BIG  
PRIZE. Address R. box 105, Times Office.

WANTED - TO BORROW \$1000 OR  
\$2000; ample security. R. box 106, Times  
Office.

WANTED - \$12,500 ON GOOD SECUR-  
ITY. A. C. HODGKINS, 217 W. 4th St.,  
Los Angeles.

WANTED - PICTURES TO FRAME.  
Cheapest at BURNS, 236 S. Main.

Wanted - Agents.

WANTED - 5 AGENTS; MUST BE  
live, energetic business people; ladies  
and gentlemen. Address R. box 107, Times  
Office.

WANTED - AGENTS; SELL OUR  
verifying scheme to merchants; \$25  
per sale; no salary; stamp samples. A. C.  
HODGKINS, 217 W. 4th St., Los Angeles.

WANTED - LADY AGENTS AT 438 S.  
Main, Los Angeles.

Wanted - Money to Loan.

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FOR SALE.

One Cent a Word for Each Insertion.

For Sale - City Property - Price Given.

\$750 FOR SALE - LOT ON NINTH ST.  
RELAND & FISKE, 102 S. Broadway.

\$1000 CASH BUY A NICE LOT, GOOD  
fruit and flowers. 2422 POLK ST., east of  
8th. 200 feet from central walks. Boyle Hs. 22

\$450 FOR SALE - LOT 19, BLOCK 2,  
Pritchard tract, 30x150, on Pritchard  
St., east of Downey ave. cable. Apply  
at 426 S. MAIN ST.

\$12500 FOR SALE - LOT ON SPRING  
St. 15x100, price \$12,500. NO-  
LANS & SMITH, 114 W. 1st St.

FOR SALE - NOB BELL AND W. BONNIE  
Bros. lots from \$100 to \$1500; only 10¢ per  
acre. MATTISON, 911 S. Hill St.

FOR SALE - INVESTORS, WE HAVE A  
BARGAIN. C. A. SUMNER, 1075 Broadway.

FOR SALE - 120 FEET AND IMPROVE-  
ment, northern part of city. Address  
R. box 108, Times Office.

FOR SALE - WEST END TERRACE,  
Bullitt & Smith, 115 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE - IF YOU WANT TO SELL  
city or country property, see R. D.  
List, 127 W. Second St.

FOR SALE - A GOOD LOT IN URMSTON  
TRACT, OWNER, 216 S. BROADWAY.

For Sale - Houses - Price Given.

\$2300 FOR SALE - HOUSE OF 9  
rooms, S.W. part of city.

2500 FOR SALE - HOUSE OF 5  
rooms on Flower St., near Eighth  
St. Address R. box 109, Times Office.

1900 FOR SALE - HOUSE OF 5  
rooms, S.W. part of city.

2400 FOR SALE - HOUSE OF 5  
rooms, S.W. part of city.

\$1400 FOR SALE - CASH, BAL-  
cony, 5-room cottage, double porch, etc.  
Address R. box 110, Times Office.

\$2500 FOR SALE - FINE COR-  
ner 150x150, in the best res-  
idence portion of Santa Monica; house of 7  
rooms, bath, etc. Address R. box 111,  
Times Office.

\$3000 FOR SALE - 6-ROOM MOD-  
ern cottage, bath, hot and cold  
water, gas, fine mantel, large lot, ce-  
ment walk, lawn, etc. Address R. box 112,  
Times Office.

\$2350 FOR SALE - BY OWNER, 8-  
room cottage, large lot, bath, lawn,  
flowers, fruit trees, etc. Address R. box 113,  
Times Office.

\$550 FOR SALE - 5 CASH, A CHARM-  
ing large property, near downtown city,  
thorough investigation solicited. Inquire at  
address R. box 114, Times Office.

WANTED - PARTNER WITH \$200 TO  
invest in a legitimate business that will  
pay from \$400 to \$500 per month. Ad-  
dress R. box 100, Times Office.

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FOR SALE.

One Cent a Word for Each Insertion.

Country Property - Price Given.

\$25000 FOR SALE - ORANGE OR-  
chard, fruit trees, without orchards, 100  
acres, 10 miles from Los Angeles, daily  
fruit train, city residence, hotels, lodg-  
ing, etc. Address R. box 115, Times Office.

\$4500 FOR SALE - 12 1/2 ACRES,  
peaches, 6-room house, barn, near Glendale,  
California. Address R. box 116, Times Office.

\$1000 30 ACRES NEAR REDONDO  
Beach, beautiful land, come early  
if you want this lot, terms easy.  
MILNE & HERRICK, 114 S. Spring St.

\$1400 FOR SALE - 1/2 ACRE IN APRIL  
tract, 60x150, 15 shares paid  
in, balance in monthly payments. 1000  
acres, 10 miles from Los Angeles, daily  
fruit train, city residence, hotels, lodg-  
ing, etc. Address R. box 117, Times Office.

\$2500 FOR SALE - AN ELEGANT  
room house with bath, etc. barn, fruit  
and flowers. Address R. box 118, Times  
Office.

FOR SALE - ONE OF THE MOST LIT-  
tle income tracts in Southern California,  
11 1/2 acres, 10 miles from Los Angeles,  
daily fruit train, city residence, hotels,  
lodging, etc. Address R. box 119, Times  
Office.

FOR SALE - HARDWARE AND PAINT  
store for sale in small, rapidly settling  
country, near downtown city, 1000  
acres, 10 miles from Los Angeles, daily  
fruit train, city residence, hotels, lodg-  
ing, etc. Address R. box 120, Times  
Office.

FOR SALE - FURNITURE AND LEASE OF  
a desirable location, 210 S. 2nd St.,  
near downtown city, 1000 acres, 10  
miles from Los Angeles, daily fruit train,  
city residence, hotels, lodging, etc. Ad-  
dress R. box 121, Times Office.

FOR SALE - A BARGAIN: CIGARS, CAN-  
dies, etc. living rooms attached; low rent;  
good trade, suitable for young couple.  
Address R. box 122, Times Office.

FOR SALE - A BARGAIN: DELICIOUS  
fruit, 1000 acres, 10 miles from Los An-  
geles, daily fruit train, city residence,  
hotels, lodging, etc. Address R. box 123,  
Times Office.

FOR SALE - A GOOD-PAYING MILL-  
inery and dressmaking business. Ad-  
dress R. box 124, Times Office.

FOR SALE - BARBER SHOP, GOOD LO-  
cation, near downtown city, 1000 acres,  
10 miles from Los Angeles, daily fruit  
train, city residence, hotels, lodging, etc.  
Address R. box 125, Times Office.

FOR SALE - HALF INTEREST IN ES-  
tablished hardware business. Address P.  
O. BOX 516, Pomona, Cal.

FOR SALE - FINE VALLEY FRUIT  
land adjoining my famous prune orchard  
and vineyard, 1000 acres, 10 miles from  
Los Angeles, daily fruit train, city resi-  
dence, hotels, lodging, etc. Address R. box  
126, Times Office.

FOR SALE - A GOOD-PAYING MILL-  
inery and dressmaking business. Ad-  
dress R. box 127, Times Office.

FOR SALE - BARBER SHOP, GOOD LO-  
cation, near downtown city, 1000 acres,  
10 miles from Los Angeles, daily fruit  
train, city residence, hotels, lodging, etc.  
Address R. box 128, Times Office.

FOR SALE - FINE VALLEY FRUIT  
land adjoining my famous prune orchard  
and vineyard, 1000 acres, 10 miles from  
Los Angeles, daily fruit train, city resi-  
dence, hotels, lodging, etc. Address R. box  
129, Times Office.

FOR SALE - A GOOD-PAYING MILL-  
inery and dressmaking business. Ad-  
dress R. box 130, Times Office.

FOR SALE - BARBER SHOP, GOOD LO-  
cation, near downtown city, 1000 acres,  
10 miles from Los Angeles, daily fruit  
train, city residence, hotels, lodging, etc.  
Address R. box 131, Times Office.

FOR SALE - FINE VALLEY FRUIT  
land adjoining my famous prune orchard  
and vineyard, 1000 acres, 10 miles from  
Los Angeles, daily fruit train, city resi-  
dence, hotels, lodging, etc. Address R. box  
132, Times Office.

FOR SALE - A GOOD-PAYING MILL-  
inery and dressmaking business. Ad-  
dress R. box 133, Times Office.

FOR SALE - BARBER SHOP, GOOD LO-  
cation, near downtown city, 1000 acres,  
10 miles from Los Angeles, daily fruit  
train, city residence, hotels, lodging, etc.  
Address R. box 134, Times Office.

FOR SALE - FINE VALLEY FRUIT  
land adjoining my famous prune orchard  
and vineyard, 1000 acres, 10 miles from  
Los Angeles, daily fruit train, city resi-  
dence, hotels, lodging, etc. Address R. box  
135, Times Office.

FOR SALE - A GOOD-PAYING MILL-  
inery and dressmaking business. Ad-  
dress R. box 136, Times Office.

FOR SALE - BARBER SHOP, GOOD LO-  
cation, near downtown city, 1000 acres,  
10 miles from Los Angeles, daily fruit  
train, city residence, hotels, lodging, etc.  
Address R. box 137, Times Office.

FOR SALE - FINE VALLEY FRUIT  
land adjoining my famous prune orchard  
and vineyard, 1000 acres, 10 miles from  
Los Angeles, daily fruit train, city resi-  
dence, hotels, lodging, etc. Address R. box  
138, Times Office.

FOR SALE - A GOOD-PAYING MILL-  
inery and dressmaking business. Ad-  
dress R. box 139, Times Office.

FOR SALE - BARBER SHOP, GOOD LO-  
cation, near downtown city, 1000 acres,  
10 miles from Los Angeles, daily fruit  
train, city residence, hotels, lodging, etc.  
Address R. box 140, Times Office.

FOR SALE - FINE VALLEY FRUIT  
land adjoining my famous prune orchard  
and vineyard, 1000 acres, 10 miles from  
Los Angeles, daily fruit train, city resi-  
dence, hotels, lodging, etc. Address R. box  
141, Times Office.



**THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.**  
PUBLISHERS OF THE  
Los Angeles Daily Times, the Sunday Times, and the Saturday Times and Weekly Mirror.  
H. G. OTIS, President and General Manager.  
L. E. MOSHER, Vice-President.  
MARIAN OTIS, Secretary.  
ALBERT MCARDLAND, Treasurer.  
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N. E. corner of First and Broadway. Eastern Representative: H. D. LACOSTE, 38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.  
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# The Los Angeles Times

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.  
VOLUME XXIII. TWELFTH YEAR.  
TERMS: By Mail, \$9 a year; by carrier 35 cents a month, or 30 cents a week. Sunday Times, \$2 a year. Weekly, \$1.30; 6 months, 75 cents.

**Guaranteed Net Daily Circulation, April, 12,438 Copies.**  
Trebling the net circulation of any other Los Angeles daily paper.  
Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission second-class mail matter.

## AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—A Parisian Romance.  
PARK THEATRE—The Shaughraun.

A French scientist has succeeded in recording the cackle of a hen by a phonograph.

The latest suggestion from the East is that Gov. Penneyer be inoculated with the bichloride of brains.

An Oklahoma man was killed by a falling hailstone. With an occasional testimonial like this we shall come to believe the goose-egg stories.

In Fresno a premium of 1 1/2 cents per pair is paid for the ears of jack-rabbits, and expert bounty-jumpers have found a way to make one rabbit yield ten pairs of ears.

A recent church social at Evanston, Ind., was enlivened by a skirt dance and a double song and dance. Evidently some churches are not above borrowing attractions from the ungody.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY MARKLEY hopes to encourage the shipment of green fruit from California for display at the World's Fair by offering to keep it on exhibition two days and then sell it to the fruit dealers on the grounds for the benefit of the shipper.

The monthly circular of the State Board of Health gives reports from 114 sanitary districts, with an aggregate population of 858,413, showing a total mortality of 953 from all causes for the month of April. This corresponds to a death rate of 13.32 per 1000 per annum.

The Ohio Legislature has passed a law making hearing in school or elsewhere a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of \$100 to \$300 and imprisonment in the penitentiary. That will quiet some of the young Bash-Bazooks who have been raising high carnival in some of the Ohio institutions of learning.

SENATOR STYMOOR is reported as saying that "the State capital is bound to be removed to San José, and that by the removal the State will save an average expenditure of \$1,000,000 annually for the next five years, besides the lives of several good men each year who would be killed by the Sacramento climate."

Mrs. KATE TEPPER GALPIN of this city seems to have made a decided hit in her address before the Woman's Congress at the World's Fair on "The Ethical Influence of Woman in Education." Mrs. Galpin made a good point when she said the assertion educational "no lickin', no larnin'," and the assertion political "no fightin', no votin'," are also true in the converse. Whereas, under the management of women, at school the boy gets learning, but no licking, so when political equality of the sexes shall obtain there will be voting but no fighting.

The Governors of Arkansas and Mississippi are showing a belated activity in punishing outrages on negroes. Had such a policy been inaugurated twenty or more years ago it might have happened that fertile fields in the land of sunshine would have been smiling with brightness and desolation. The North could not have monopolized white immigration had the attitude of the South been more liberal and enlightened. But it is a matter for congratulation that a change of policy is manifest even at this late day. The path of development and prosperity for the South lies in the direction of good government and equal justice to all citizens, white and black.

MAJ. J. W. POWELL, in the May Forum, gives an emphatically negative answer to the question: "Are the Indians Becoming Extinct?" Maj. Powell ought to know whereof he affirms. He has spent more than forty years among the Indians, visited nearly every tribe in the United States, and devoted special study to the causes and tendencies which make for their improvement on the one hand and for their numerical depletion on the other. He shows that the Indians are now keeping up their numbers for the reason that there are few killed off in intertribal wars, and almost none in conflicts with the whites, while the red man is overcoming the first demoralizing effects of civilization and whiskey.

It is said that the first-class banks of San Francisco exact a pledge from all of their employees that they will abstain from gambling of every sort, and this applies to everything from poker to stocks. It is a most wholesome regulation. The passion for gambling comes, with a little encouragement, a mania, a disease, which says a man's morals as surely as does that other form of disease known as drunkenness. A man who gambles, even in a small way, is not to be trusted. It would be well if a pledge to abstain from these fatal allurements were exacted from every young man who takes a position of financial responsibility in any branch of mercantile or official life. It is much easier to avoid the contagion first than to escape from it when once infected.

## READ THE SUNDAY TIMES.

In three parts, filled with news, special articles and numerous illustrations. Some of the striking features:

GATH: The Nations Assembled at the World's Fair. Chicago Letter by George Alfred Townsend.

MILLIONS IN LUMBER: The Forests and Shingles of the Puget Sound Region. By Frank G. Carpenter.

INSOLUBLE: He Analyzes Immigration's Terrors. The Foreign Vote All too Powerful to Be Resisted. By Hon. John J. Ingalls.

HENRY M. STANLEY: The Legend of the Elephant and the Lion. By the Author of "In Darkest Africa."

TALLY-HO: The Great Coaching Parade in New York This Week. Letter from L. D. Marshall.

WOMAN'S PAGE: Legion of Honor Women: by Helen Zimmern. The Little Supper: How Anybody May Entertain: by Mrs. Oliver Bell.

ON BOYS AND GIRLS: The Education of a Young Spanish King: by Dulcinea del Toboso. College Baseball: by the Yale, Harvard and Princeton News. Society news, general news, city news, together with a striking business exhibit in the advertising columns; a volume in value.

Price, 3 cents. Agents order by wire.

## Intricate and Expensive Plumbing.

We are in receipt of a lengthy and technical communication from a practical plumber, in which he criticizes in detail the plumbing ordinance lately adopted by the Council. His principal objections are (1) the great increase in cost of plumbing; (2) an increased number of foul pipes, generating gases around the dwelling; (3) the unreasonableness of making it wrong to construct work in one building in a certain way and right to construct it in another building, the law being inconsistent; and (4) a vicious arrangement as respects cesspools. Already there is a great deal of grumbling among property-owners who are erecting new buildings or repairing old ones of the excessive expense involved in conforming to the ordinance. Some plumbers say that the law was drawn to benefit the material men, and some owners think it was designed to enrich both plumbers and material men rather than to secure good, practical results in sanitation. In the multiplication of vent pipes running to the roof of a building, a vast quantity of pipe is involved, and our correspondent shows that there is thus created a danger of down-draughts, which may cause a discharge of foul air in buildings, or close to the windows. The more any system is increased and complicated, the more expensive it becomes; the greater the liability to get out of order, the more the danger of evil results from breakage and disarrangements. The simplest arrangement that conforms to sanitary laws is by all odds the best, as well as the cheapest. Los Angeles having arisen to the dignity of a highly-technical plumbing ordinance, is floundering in a labyrinth which has given all of the older cities no end of trouble. Scientific men are not agreed among themselves as to all the details of any system, and patent appliances have multiplied without limit. It is impossible to adopt them all, and it is equally impossible to bring any number of plumbing sharps to agree upon a certain few which they will say can be relied on to fill all requirements.

## THE GRAND LODGE OF ODD FELLOWS.

At its recent session in San Francisco, adopted the long-discussed project of establishing an Odd Fellows' home in California. A board of trustees was chosen, consisting of Past Grand Sire Charles N. Fox of Oakland, Past Grand Masters William H. Barnes, W. F. Norcross and R. H. Lloyd of San Francisco, and Past Grand Master S. B. Smith of Sacramento. It is left with these trustees to devise ways and means for establishing the home, with the general understanding that offers of a site to be donated for the purpose are in order. Already several advantageous propositions from the upper part of the State are in sight. We hope that Southern California will disclose some well-to-do Odd Fellow or some rich philanthropist who will make such a tempting offer as will bring the home to this end of the State. It is a most worthy object, and there is a certainty that the home, when once founded, will be carried on in such a way as to accomplish a great deal of good.

## ARTHUR McEWEN works off this anecdote on Senator John P. Jones in a letter which he writes to a San Francisco paper. It is good enough to be true whether it is or not:

When Mr. Jones was making his first run for the Senate his friend Joseph T. Goodman, editor and owner of the Virginia City Enterprise, who was primarily responsible for his candidacy, grew a little discouraged. He asked Jones if he wasn't afraid he'd be beaten, and the latter made answer: "Once when I was Sheriff over in California in early days I started across the mountains on horseback to fetch a prisoner. My way was by a trail that perhaps not one man in a month traversed over. It was a short cut, but after

the building of the longer wagon road it had been almost abandoned. The day was awfully hot and my horse was paining and I streaming with sweat when we had crawled up to the summit. There I saw a big blue boulder by the roadside under the shade of a tree, and I thought I'd get off and sit down and have a smoke and give my horse a rest. So I cut my plug, filled my pipe, leaned back against the tree to enjoy myself and felt in my vest pocket for a match. Nary match I went through every pocket, but no. Since then I've lost millions at a clip, but I never felt sadder or madder than I did at being cheated out of that smoke. I rose, swearing, to get into the saddle again, when, right there on that untraveled trail on top of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, lay a single match—just a common, cheap match. It made my flesh creep, somehow, and for a minute I was afraid to touch it. But I did. It was real! I had my smoke, I do, don't you see? So I put it in my pocket. I might as well watch out for as closely as that hasn't any reason to trouble himself about a little thing like a United States Senatorship."

## WHETHER the added incentive of straightening out the middle which has come from the Geary law will induce President Cleveland to call an extra session of Congress remains to be seen.

It is undoubtedly a new factor in the administration problem. Clearly the President has no authority to suspend the operation of a law which has been declared constitutional by the highest tribunal of the land. Neither are there sufficient funds at his command to inaugurate a wholesale deportation of Chinese. His only recourse is to call Congress together, and yet it is very evident that Cleveland does not desire an early session of Congress. He is afraid that if it assembles to settle the Chinese middle it will also take up the silver question and the tariff and run away with his administration like a bronco team. Just how much he is opposed to hasty action on finances and the tariff will be evidenced by his action within the next few weeks. If he desires some way of staying off the Geary law, we may know that he dares not risk the incorporation of the Chicago platform into the policy of his administration. The Chinese straw will show which way the wind blows.

JACK LYNCH, an escaped convict from the Charlestown (Mass.) penitentiary, recently returned from an outing in Europe with two detectives for traveling companions. He was not actually in custody, but, of course, the detectives saw that he came along and no foolishness about it. He is a man of pleasing address and good manners, and was a favorite on the White Star steamer Majestic, where he passed "as a ship's mate on a vacation." He hobnobbed with the captain, a duke, a duchess, an earl, a countess and a Mexican general, and bunked in the same stateroom with James Gordon Bennett of the New York Herald. His swell friends were so taken with him that they extended invitations to him to visit them here or abroad. Jack assured them politely that he had pressing engagements which would not allow him to accept their kindness for some years to come. He has three years of an unexpired term to serve in the Charlestown prison.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### AT THE PLAYHOUSES.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—The Scarlet Letter was given its first presentation at this house last evening to a large and representative audience of the city's tone and intelligence. And the occasion was a most fitting one for its presence, for Richard Mansfield played the part of Dimmesdale, the genius of a master. However one may cavil at the sombreness of the play, it is surely that he witnesses the tragedy of human hearts set forth to the eyes and understanding as it was at the theater last night. Nathaniel Hawthorne's powerful story has lost none of its gloom, and of gloom, none of its strength as work of a master-mind in literature, by Mr. Mansfield's close dramatization. It is intense with interest as to sparkle with life in suffering. It is strong in the dramatic quality which makes great plays, and above and beyond all that it teaches a lesson in charity and forgiveness that we of this modern age, stand quite as much in need of, perchance, as did those hard-headed and self-heated old Puritans who cried, "Stone him!" at "Hester Prynne" as she stood quivering in the pillory in the market place. The story of *The Scarlet Letter* is so well told in this play that it is a masterpiece of the play. There are two central figures in the great play, "Arthur Dimmesdale" and "Hester Prynne," the long play, as in the masterpiece of Hawthorne's, the other characters are but background. And last night both roles were played with consummate art.

Mr. Mansfield has achieved marked success in every role he has heretofore assumed, and there is no reason to believe that he has added to his long array of dramatic achievements another characterization that is superbly strong, clean-cut and so rounded and so convincing that we, of this modern age, stand quite as much in need of, perchance, as did those hard-headed and self-heated old Puritans who cried, "Stone him!" at "Hester Prynne" as she stood quivering in the pillory in the market place. The story of *The Scarlet Letter* is so well told in this play that it is a masterpiece of the play. There are two central figures in the great play, "Arthur Dimmesdale" and "Hester Prynne," the long play, as in the masterpiece of Hawthorne's, the other characters are but background. And last night both roles were played with consummate art.

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## LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

**Costly Schoolrooms.**  
LOS ANGELES, May 19.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] I read that fifty additional rooms distributed to the nine wards of the city are demanded for schools. This is good, and I say let us have them, but—why should these fifty-two rooms cost \$30,000, or \$30,000 per room? Can this amount be put into fifty-two rooms honestly? I answer my own question. No! One third of this amount will be ample. Look out for a steal. Yours, etc., ALAN.

**Names! Names!**  
REDLANDS (Cal.), May 18.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] Your editorial in your issue of today on the gross and shameful mismanagement of the California building and the California exhibit by our representatives at Chicago, hits the nail square on the head. Shame on them, if such a worthless lot can be shamed. You don't give the public of the great State of California their names, so that we may see if there is no chance for the public to opt out of the otherwise, to force the gascals out before it is too late! Respectfully, CALIFORNIAN.

**Lines**  
[Suggested by a visit to Mt. Wilson, May 11, 1893.]  
These mountain peaks lift their bold heads on high,  
Play with the clouds, and tempest winds defy.  
Proud and majestic, on the plains below,  
They look well pleased, content that man must know  
He has his limits—that his feet may press  
The fruitful plains and all their loveliness.  
And there abide, careless and unafraid  
Of Nature, winsome as a country maid:  
But when, grown bold, he scales the mountain sides,  
Where solemn Nature, in rude state, abides,  
And beetling cliffs, like crippled giants, lean  
On the thin air, and depths below are seen  
Abyssal, dark, from whence comes a cold  
And chilling breeze, and build, unswayed, its  
Save the low breathings of the mountain pine.  
Ah! there it is; man shrinks, appalled,  
And startled senses begin at once to fail.  
For surer foothold—evoking no reply  
From the rough crags that topple in the air  
And God Himself seems voiceless and afraid  
Of the great mountains His own hands have made.  
Only the eagle on these cliffs can rest  
And feel secure, and build, unswayed, its nest.  
SIDNEY N. Y.

**THE OCEAN.**  
[Written on the beach at Santa Barbara, May 18, 1893.]  
I place my hand upon the ocean's pulse,  
And feel the beatings of its mighty heart;  
And play with it as children play with  
Brooks—  
Careless and wanton, all; and yet that tide  
Enircles earth in its diurnal flow.  
Bears on its bosom mountains tall and cold  
Of glancing ice; toys with great ships and  
dare  
Earth's granite cliffs, as which shall master  
be—  
A task of gods would hardly dare engage;  
And turns  
And plays with sands and ocean weeds and  
shells.  
And bubbles, gently, as a lover should.  
Seeking to woo a modest, blushing maid.  
At times like these man little has to fear,  
Yet shrinks not from its cool and soft embrace.  
And dares to listen to its many tales.  
Whispered and low, as were the quiet tones  
We heard in childhood from a mother's  
lips.  
But when in anger, and great surges roll,  
And caverns open in the depths below,  
As does the hell and pitiless as fate,  
Ah! then it is man shrinks, appalled, away,  
And prays for help no mortal power can  
give.  
And girds himself as powerless seems to be  
Against the strength of His own angry sea.  
SIDNEY N. Y.

## Letter from an Able Arithmetician.

(Cal.), May 18, 1893.  
The Times-Mirror Company, Los Angeles, Cal.—Dear Sirs: Your postal notifying me of expiration of my subscription received. In reply I hand you money order for \$9, for which please forward paper as usual.  
A sum in the single rule of three which I wish to submit to your "lightning calculator." Here it is:  
As the Bungtown Bugle—four pages, and those half filled with quack-medicine advertisements and the movements of John Doe, six weeks in the week, is to the LOS ANGELES TIMES, newsy and breezy, every day in the year—pages from eight to twenty-four:  
So is the "Bugle's" yearly subscription eight dollars (\$8)  
To that of the Times—long may it wave—nine dollars (\$9).  
Figures can't lie, but something seems wrong about the problem. Please don't give me away or mention my name in connection with this example of "figuring." I'll get into trouble.  
Yours truly, "Nick."  
[Nicolas, you'll do! You're a calculator with a figurative head and a logical mind. In fact, you're old integral Calculus himself, with whiskers onto him a foot long.—Ed.]

## CONGRESSMAN CANNON TALKS.

Fleeced with the Decision on the Geary Bill.—HARPER'S MAGAZINE.  
Congressman Cannon and wife, who have been in the city to attend the funeral of a relative, left yesterday afternoon for their home in Ventura.  
Mr. Cannon expressed his satisfaction with the Supreme Court decision on the Geary registration act, and said that nine-tenths of the people on the Coast agreed with it. In speaking of his attendance at the recent Transmississippi Congress held at Ogden, Mr. Cannon said no open effort was made in the convention to boom San Francisco at the expense of San Pedro as a site for a deep-water harbor. It was understood, however, that an attempt was to be made to so word the resolution in regard to a harbor site as to leave the location to the special Senate committee, which was entirely satisfactory to those who originally favored adopting the engineers' reports.

## The Tug-of-war.

The advance sale of reserved seats for the tug-of-war commences this morning at the R&C Island ticket office, No. 138 South Spring street. There is every promise of a big rush for seats, but special accommodations will be provided for ladies. During the five nights of the tug-of-war, commencing Tuesday, May 23, pools will be sold in the gymnasium at Armory Hall, and lots of San Francisco money has already been received here to back the Canadian team. The latter will arrive here on Sunday morning, and do some preliminary training here. The contests between the six local teams, judging from the practice-training pulls, will be pretty evenly divided. The Young Americans and Seventh Regiment teams have plenty of admirers, while the Electric, Spanish and East Los Angeles teams are very well supported. An interest in the tug-of-war is steadily increasing. Special trains will be run on the roads centering here to accommodate outside crowds.

## RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

### Rumors of Impending Changes on the Santa Fe.

How the Northern Pacific is Going to Get Funds.

President Callaway Made Receiver of the Clover Leaf.

Low Chicago Rate for Railroad Employees—Special Rate for Old Soldiers—General, Local and Personal.

The changes of officials on the Santa Fe system, which began with the election of President Reinhart, are about to reach the Pacific Coast, if rumor is true. A special dispatch from Galveston, Tex., to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat of the 18th inst. says that General Passenger Agent H. G. Thompson of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe road, had tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 20th, and that on the 30th inst. he would leave Galveston for San Francisco to assume the position of general agent for the Santa Fe system on the Pacific Coast. Another paragraph was printed on the same date saying that Mr. Thompson's new position would be similar to the one he had vacated, which would give him a different title, and greater powers. The publication of that dispatch started several rumors about a reorganization of the system on this Coast. General Manager Wade of the Santa Fe's Southern California lines, was asked about the dispatch referred to, which he said he had not seen. When told its purport Mr. Wade said he knew such a move had been considered, but no such appointment had yet been made. As the publication was premature Mr. Wade could give no definite information on the subject.

### RECEIVER OF THE CLOVER LEAF.

TOLEDO (O.), May 19.—[By the Associated Press.] In the United States Court this morning a receiver was appointed for the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad, otherwise known as the "Clover Leaf," on the application of Stout & Cery of New York, claiming to have a judgment of \$40,000 on the court's order, on which an execution was returned unsatisfied. The bill sets forth claims aggregating nearly \$1,000,000, unsecured, pending in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, on some of which suits have already been begun, with others about to be commenced; that the road is insolvent and a receiver is therefore asked and granted, S. R. Callaway of Toledo being named. An application will be at once made in the United States Circuit Court at Chicago for a similar appointment for Indiana and Illinois, action having already been taken to that end in Indianapolis. The road runs from Toledo to St. Louis, and has general offices at Toledo. To all appearances it is in a flourishing condition. Its Toledo Lea freight line was apparently doing a large business. It was recognized by Eastern capitalists, with S. H. Kneeland of New York at its head.

[This road, which parallels the Wash-bash between Toledo and St. Louis, has had numerous financial troubles during its eventful history. Originally built as a narrow-gauge, its operation finally came to a disastrous end, being one of the last examples of the failure of a yard-wide road to compete with the standard-gauge rivals. In its disorganized, disabled and almost worthless condition, the road—then called the Toledo, Cincinnati and St. Louis—was sold under foreclosure to Sylvester H. Kneeland, a New York banker, who undertook to rebuild the 450-mile road, make it standard gauge and equip it in a first-class manner, to enable it to compete with the old lines. The streak of rust was transformed to a railroad, substantial and first-class in every particular. S. R. Callaway, formerly Vice-President and general manager of the Union Pacific, was made president of the reorganized Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Company, and he overcame the immense obstacles the road had encountered with, and made its operation profitable. That, as implied in the above dispatch, is still the case, and the receivership is the result of other causes. The old narrow-gauge road, the predecessor of the "Clover Leaf," had contracted some big debts, involving a large trust, which, under the new regime, were matters of much litigation, their payment being bitterly contested. The total amount of the road's liabilities are probably overestimated in the dispatch, though the case involved in the long-continued litigation were considerable.—R. R. Ed.]

### FUNDS FOR THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, May 19.—[By the Associated Press.] The Northern Pacific directors met this afternoon, and perfected the collateral trust agreement. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the trust to be committed under the trust is Oswald J. Rolston, president of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; John A. Stuart, president of the United States Trust Company; James Stillman, president of the National City Bank, and J. P. Morgan & Co. Vice-President Williams says: "Rolston represents the trustees of the railroad company; Stuart and Stillman, the subscribers other than the holders of present indebtedness; Probst, the Deutsche Bank, and Speyer & Co. and their associates, and Gates the Rockefeller interest. The entire subscription of \$12,000,000 to guarantee the syndicate is now assured. The following subscriptions are representative: Rockefeller, \$3,000,000; Speyer & Co. and the Deutsche Bank, \$2,500,000; C. T. Wright, \$1,000,000; Henry Villard, \$1,000,000, and his associates \$500,000. Villard was not present at the meeting today."

### WORLD'S FAIR RATES.

CHICAGO, May 19.—[By the Associated Press.] The meeting of the general managers called to settle the World's Fair rates in the West, discussed the subject all day, and finally left the matter in the hands of a committee of seven, which will report tomorrow. The committee has no power to settle the matter and will do nothing but recommend. Several roads in the West, considering a reduction in west-bound rates if the Atchison persists in reducing the tariff into Chicago.

### A RATE FOR RAILROAD MEN.

By an agreement made in San Francisco all railroad employees in this State, who want to go to the World's Fair at Chicago, will be given a round trip rate of \$50, over either the Southern Pacific or Santa Fe. The one-way rate for railroad employees is set at \$31.25. This was done to avoid the requesting and issuing of a large number of passes which would otherwise confront the heads of departments, and which are considered rightful perquisites of railroad men. The low rates are made available for the families of the

## EMPLOYEES ALSO, AND, EXCEPT IN CERTAIN CASES, NO PASSES WILL BE ISSUED BY THE RAILS MENTIONED.

**SCRAP HEAP.**  
A Mexican concession has been granted to a United States syndicate to build a road from Linares to Matamoros.

Of the eight engineers dismissed by the Missouri Pacific for alleged complicity in frauds, one, C. W. Goodwin, will be reinstated.  
W. S. Keenan, for a long time chief clerk to W. F. White, general passenger traffic manager of the Santa Fe system, has been appointed general passenger agent of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe road, a branch of the big system.

Members of the Soldiers' Home at Santa Monica have been given a rate of \$30.25 for the round trip to Chicago, the same as is granted to clergymen.

G. A. Hancock, superintendent of motive power on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass, will succeed Master Mechanic Billingham of the Atchison, who has resigned.

The Santa Fe eating-houses on the Atchison system are to be supplied with beef from their own place at Granada, Colo. Arrangements for cold storage are now being made.

The board of directors of the Southern California road held a meeting here yesterday to ratify certain business which was brought up at the recent stockholders' meeting.

Chief Clerk Hyde of the Santa Fe's general passenger department in Los Angeles has returned from San Francisco, where he attended the passenger agents' meeting. General Passenger Agent Hyman is still up there.

W. B. Doddridge, formerly general manager of the Cotton Belt route, has been appointed general manager of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Railway system. George C. Smith, assistant general manager, who was led to expect promotion to the general manager's office, has resigned.

San Diego people are disturbed over the alleged fact that parties, presumably representing the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe, are making a feint of building a road in opposition to the new road scheme, the San Diego and Phoenix rail. They fear that the people will run after false gods, and the Reed-Carlson scheme be disabused.

W. F. White, general passenger traffic manager of the Santa Fe system, has issued a circular informing World's Fair tourists that if they are uncertain where to "put up" in Chicago they can obtain information on the Santa Fe trains from uniformed agents of the World's Fair Hotel and Boadges and Bureau. Mr. White vouches for the reliability of these agents, which is all the endorsement needed.

**The Best University.**  
In every large city there are a number of schools and colleges in which special branches of learning are taught. There is a college of medicine, a college of pharmacy, a college of law, and there are schools of art, languages and mines; schools of architecture and commercial colleges. There are historical societies, natural history societies and societies for the culture of political economy. These schools, colleges and societies—and there are many more besides these named—if grouped together under one president and board of trustees, would form a university where, as the name implies, everything could be learned.

In the medical profession the different branches of the science are divided among many men who are called specialists for the eye, the throat, the lungs, the heart, the ear, and these men devote their lives to the study of the branch of medical science they have chosen. Now, just as it would take a complete circle of specialists to make one perfect doctor, so does it take a complete circle of the arts and sciences and literature to make a university. The university covers many acres of ground and occupies many buildings. There are numbers of libraries and teachers for every branch of learning, who set apart certain days for lectures on different subjects. Yet as all parts of the great learning are taught together within a space under one great head, it is called a university, which means all turned into one.

If we could take a complete university and squeeze it together until it was as small as a space of four inches square we should have an encyclopedia. An encyclopedia is, therefore, a condensed university. The word encyclopedia is made up of three Greek words: *En* (in), *kyklos* (circle) and *paideia* (instruction). It is thus literally a circle of instruction, and, being a circle, it must be complete. The dictionary will tell you that an encyclopedia is "a complete circle of the sciences, or general system of knowledge, arranged alphabetically; a dictionary of the arts, sciences and literature."

Being a circle of knowledge, the encyclopedia embraces the whole round of learning. It is, therefore, a pocket edition of a university, or at least one so small that it can be tucked away in a corner of your library.

The Times proposes to give away a complete set of the famous edition of the Great Encyclopedia Britannica. See last page for full explanation in another column of today's paper.

### KOWALSKY ON THE RACK.

The Smooth Attorney Explaining Before the Supreme Court.  
The San Francisco Chronicle of Thursday says:  
Supreme Court Commissioner Niles Seales heard further testimony yesterday in the matter of the disbarment proceedings against Henry R. Kowalsky, a very few points. One issue raised was as to whether or not Attorney Kowalsky was present when Judge Coffey directed R. J. Corbett, as guardian of young Henry MacDonald, to deposit all moneys belonging to his ward in a savings bank and not to pay out anything without an order of court. Judge Coffey had stated that the attorney was present, but was denied yesterday by both Kowalsky and Corbett. The accused attorney makes no denial of the fact that he was paid \$3000 on account of his fee without any order of court. The money, he asserted, was justly due, however, and, although the order had been made, he knew there would be no trouble when an application was presented in the regular way. Kowalsky, while testifying, denies that he constituted on his part either improper conduct or a breach of professional duty, and explained at length his connection with the case in much the same manner as on the hearing in the Probate Court. The attorney made some complaint as to the unjust manner in which he claimed to have been treated by Judge Coffey. He courted full investigation as to his conduct, in which he said, there would be found nothing either discreditable or unprofessional.

The other witnesses examined were Judge Levy and P. J. Corbett, but their testimony developed nothing not already known. Judge Levy again denied having given Corbett any order, verbal or otherwise, for the payment of money on account of attorneys' fees. Corbett said he paid out the money on the statement of Attorney Sullivan that it was "all right."  
Isaac Meyer Kowalsky, M.D., of Newport, N. H., writes to a number of Col. Peyton of Haddonfield, N. J., originated the Columbian Exposition. Dr. Birney says: "I am and was the creator of the Columbian Exposition, and I have been by hundreds." The indications are that it will be something for the good doctor to be proud of.

## CONCENTRATE ON ONE FEATURE.

[From Our Regular New York Fashion Correspondent.]  
Only a season or so ago a well-dressed woman did her best to present a harmonious whole. Her hat, dress, gloves and shoes, if possible, were all of a piece. A due regard for simplicity prevailed, too, for the street gown, but now it is not as a whole that a woman presents herself. She concentrates, as it were, on a single point, and you gaze dazzled upon a hat that is a wonder of color and detail, size and effect. Everything else is thrown in the shade, and should be. This really saves the woman from bad taste. If both gown and cloak were as striking, you can see what an awful effect it would create. If it is not the hat that is the chief high light of the toilet, then it

may be the cape, which, in such case, is brilliant in cut, and color. It is not dictated to by any of the rest of the toilet; the hat, skirt and gloves all stand aside. They may be rich, or even in high colors, but they are subordinated to the cape. This is the philosophy of things not matching. You see if your hat is green, yellow and purple, it is all very well but if it is worn with a purple skirt with a yellow border and green stripes, and if the cape alternate ruffles of green, yellow and purple, it won't do. With such a hat you may safely wear a deep green gown and a black satin cape, or a black gown and a rich brown cape, possibly lined with yellow. But you must not match things, but devote yourself to the one great effect, and not turn the brain by the same effects in the rest of your toilet.

A pretty dress of beige cloth trimmed with changeable brown velvet, is the subject of this picture. The skirt has a large double breasted back, narrower at the top than at the bottom, and the hem is finished with a bias fold of velvet. The skirt is lined with silk and has a twenty inch strip of muslin between the lining and material. The lining of the round waist is tight fitting and the stuff is then drawn over it and shows no seam whatever. In case the figure of the wearer will not permit such an arrangement a dart may be made on either side. It fastens in the center with hooks and eyes and has broad revers and standing collar of the velvet, which also forms the pointed girdle. A jabot of cream crepe de chine is placed at the neck. The sleeves have a double epaulette, and are finished at the waist by bias folds of velvet.



## HOUSE AND LOT.

Savings Banks and the Real Estate Market.

Broadway Still Keeps Up With the Procession.

Englishmen Who Prefer Los Angeles to Kern.

The Proposed Temple Street Out-Insurance Rates—Central Avenue—Flaws in Titles—A Handsome Apartment Building.

A lively real estate business is never expected during the summer months in Los Angeles, the only noticeable exception being the remarkable summer of 1887. This summer, while not expected to be anything like that of the boom year referred to, promises to show a steady business, that is in marked contrast to the record of the past few summers. It is true that not many sales involving large amounts have been made during the past month, but the aggregate of small transfers is quite considerable. Business at the County Recorder's office shows an increase in the number of deeds filed of about 40 per cent over last year, while there has been a large falling off in the number of mortgages. It should be remembered that the proper way to judge of the amount of business done is to take the number of transfers, not the money consideration. At present, when a \$500 lot is sold, it is often recorded at a dollar, while during the boom such a lot was more frequently given at \$1000. Judged by this standard, the business now being transacted compares favorably with that done in boom times.

**BROADWAY.**  
Progress is the order of the day all along the line on Broadway. The sale has been closed of a lot on the east side of that street, between Ninth and Tenth, 60 feet by 110 feet, from Gov. J. G. Downey to W. O. Noble, at \$75 a foot. When it is considered that twenty feet may have to come off the 110 feet of the depth, the cannot be considered such a bad price for the seller, although the buyer will certainly lose no money on it.

A notable building improvement on this street, about a block further north, is referred to under the head of "Building Notes."

Considerable opposition has developed to the proposed change of name of Main street, below Tenth, to Broadway. The Main street people claim that they have a historical name and the oldest prominent street in the city, and object to being rechristened after a youngster only about five years old. It must be admitted that if Broadway had been cut straight through into Main street at Eleventh, instead of at an angle, as at present, there would be more reason in asking for the change. As it is, it requires much power of imagination to consider Main street as an extension of Broadway. It looks too much like naming a tree after a branch.

**CENTRAL AVENUE.**  
A trip through the Central-avenue country shows many improvements going forward, some of them of a substantial character. An attempt is being made to secure larger water mains and double street-car track on Central avenue. It is said that the cars now in use will be sent to Phoenix, and a better class of car substituted. The cutting up of the great Briwalter tract, on an intelligent basis, with encouragement to the building of a superior class of houses, would do much to improve this section.

**THE TEMPLE-STREET GRADE.**  
Property-owners on Temple street are still struggling with the regrading proposition. To an unprejudiced observer, it looks as if they were attempting more than they can carry through. The work they have mapped out involves a great expense. Now, if they were to content themselves with cutting down Temple, from Hope to Grand avenue, six feet at the top of the hill, and using the material to fill west of the hill, they would have a decent grade, at one-eighth of the proposed outlay. Then property-owners along the hill would only have to put up retaining walls of about six feet, which would not be objectionable. A big cut scares people away, as witness that on Second street; and to carve intersecting streets down involves, in this case, a vast amount of labor and expense.

**THE INSURANCE QUESTION.**  
Los Angeles property-owners are somewhat disturbed over a possible rise in local insurance rates, on account of what are claimed to be defects in the fire-alarm system. So far, the losses of the companies in Los Angeles have been light. It is interesting to look through the rate-books of an agent and see how almost every possible provision has been made for greater or less danger of fire, in every class of building, from a pork-packing establishment to a county poor farm. The basis rate for wooden dwellings 60 cent on the \$100, and twice that rate for three years' insurance. The rate on business blocks runs from \$1 up. There is much complaint because the Governor failed to sign the Mutual Insurance Bill, the protracted opposition to which has caused so many legislative scandals.

**FLAWS IN TITLES.**  
Much hardship is often worked upon innocent purchasers by the digging up of flaws in titles, which have been supposed, for half a lifetime, to be perfect. Either one of two things should be done: The State should adopt the Australian system, under which the government, for a small fee, guarantees all titles, after a search; or there should be a law outlawing any claims on account of defective titles after a certain number of years of unquestioned possession.

**DISASTROUS ENGLISHMEN.**  
During the past couple of years there has been quite a large immigration of young Englishmen of good families to the lands of the Kern County Land Company near Bakersfield, which have been extensively advertised. Many of these young men, taken from comfortable English homes and planted in the heart of the great San Joaquin Valley, are far from contented with their lot, and several of them have drifted down to Los Angeles county, which, they say, they wish they had previously known of. While beyond criticism as a rich productive region, the Kern valley is for several reasons, ill-adapted as a colonization section for people of this class.

One of these young men, who has since gone into business in Los Angeles, wrote a temperate letter to the London Field, setting forth his views on the subject. This brought out a bitter attack upon him, evidently instigated by the land company, in a Bakersfield paper. It resulted in the other paper published in that city, whereupon the

company promptly ordered all its advertisements out, and the journal, by way of revenge, runs the order in the blank space.

A section which is so sensitive to mild criticism must have some decidedly weak points. Los Angeles has got over all that. Kern county is being extensively advertised in London as "Southern California," and our orange-growing statistics are quoted as applicable there. It would pay some of our large land owners to do a little missionary work in England. The region near the coast, from Santa Barbara to San Diego, would be admirably adapted to English colonists of means, who like to be near the ocean. A gentleman who has a large ranch in Orange county sent a young man over to England a few months ago, and as a result he has sold land to twenty-six English families, who will shortly be here.

**RAILROAD COLONIES.**  
It is suggested that the railroad companies, which say they cannot earn dividends or lower their rates until their business increases, should make a serious effort to settle and develop the unimproved territory along their lines by bringing home-seekers to the State and settling them in well-ordered colonies, each of which would soon become a center of business. The objection that such projects are not within the legitimate scope of railway companies, the fact that the companies now run hotels, street railways and similar enterprises with profit is pointed out. The Santa Fe Company has already done much immigration work, in an indirect manner.

**SAVINGS BANKS AND REAL ESTATE.**  
It has frequently been urged here that if savings banks would lower the rates of interest they charge on loans and pay on deposits the real estate market would be greatly stimulated. The same question is agitating real estate men in San Francisco. The real estate brokers of that city recently sent a circular to each bank stating that the rates of interest charged are a drawback to the city and State, and asking that the rate on loans be reduced from 7 to 6 per cent. The brokers say that the high rates paid on deposits has led to the withdrawal of much money from the real estate and other industries. The only bank which has, so far, replied to the circular is the San Francisco Savings Union. Its letter is worthy of reproduction:

Gentlemen: Your communication dated 24th February, soliciting on the part of savings banks a reduction in rates of interest, was received by the San Francisco Savings Union only on Saturday last.

You appear to assume that the savings institutions of the city act in concert and arbitrarily determine rates. Such is not the case, for since the organization of the first bank there has never been an agreement, or even an understanding, between banks as to rates, but each institution has been absolutely free to determine for itself in this regard—hence, in your communication there is a misjoinder of parties. You should have addressed the banks individually, not collectively.

Responding for the Savings Union when so addressed:

Rates of interest for any length of time, like the price of commodities, are determined by the inexorable laws of demand and supply, and it is not in the power of any individual or any association of individuals, to fix rates, nor is it the province of any to attempt it.

Large savings institutions must carry considerable stocks of coin, but, beyond their supposed needs in this regard, funds are not allowed to accumulate, but, to prevent accumulation, the rates of interest are reduced, to be again advanced when the demand exceeds the supply.

Borrowers have the matter in their own hands, and may compel a reduction in rate of interest at any time by ceasing to borrow at the rate of the current market.

Idle money is the nightmare of bank directors, and rates of interest are always reduced to prevent its accumulation. As the representatives of the depositors and stockholders of the Savings Union, it is the duty of its directors to secure for them at all times the current rates of interest. They are not required to take advantage of any person's necessities, nor to be guilty of any manner of sharp practices, but they have no moral right to lend money at less than current rates for the supposed benefit of the community at large than a commission merchant to sell the merchandise of his consignor at less than market prices with the same object in view.

While not your intention to have that meaning attached, your proposition when reduced to its narrowest limit, is, that the directors and officers of savings institutions shall betray their principals, to wit: their depositors and stockholders in the interest of real estate speculators and brokers.

Among the two classes of people last named are many worthy persons, but it is not generally thought that their merits are such as to entitle them to contribution in any form from any other class of the community.

The savings banks of this city are all believed to be under the control of intelligent and experienced directors, who, while giving abundance of their time to their respective institutions, are interested in other enterprises and anxious for general prosperity. It is not to be supposed that such men, if it were in their power to control the matter, would unwisely maintain rates of interest that could be called excessive. As persistent in this connection and as a parallel to your request, it is suggested that the real estate agents of the city reduce the price of lots and dwellings, that a revival of business in real estate circles may follow—that men of moderate means may acquire homesteads, and that there may be a general increase of prosperity for city real estate loans. The compliance of real estate agents with this suggestion and a disclosure of the methods pursued, may point out to directors of savings banks methods by which the supposed immutable laws of demand and supply may be set aside.

**Very truly,**  
SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS UNION.  
As this bank pertinently states, the question of interest on money is simply a question of supply and demand. It is just the same as with wheat, or beans, or sugar. The best way to reduce rates is to induce more money to come in from the outside.

**BUILDING NOTES.**  
Mrs. M. S. Severance is about to erect, on the southwest corner of Broadway and Eighth streets, a block of apartment houses which will be by far the finest improvement of that character yet seen in Los Angeles. The building, which will cover 184 feet on Broadway, will be two stories in height, and consist of sixteen flats. It will be in the colonial style, and will be called the "Colonial." There will be four wide entrances, with double doors and marble steps. Marble baths, electric lights and all approved modern appointments will be provided. The cost of the building will be \$45,000. It is intended to make the rents reasonable and secure permanent tenants.

The Builder and Contractor notes the following uncontracted new works:

Vail & Gates will build a fifteen-room, two-story business block at Avalon, Catalina Island, to cost \$4000.

E. M. Carl is having plans prepared for a two-story, seven-room cottage on Savoy street near Buena Vista to cost \$2200.

H. T. Newell will build a two-story residence on East Second street between Hill and Olive to cost \$4200.

The Los Angeles Map Works will erect a two-story building on First street between Alameda and Vignes to cost \$12,000.

Fortman is having plans prepared for a two-story, ten-room frame dwelling on Olive street between Eighth and Ninth to cost about \$8800.

On the same block Mrs. Ostremann will build a residence of like size and cost.

George J. Kubrt will build a seven-

## REDUCED RATES

-AT THE-

## Hotel del Coronado

FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS

ROUND TRIP TICKETS

From Los Angeles, Pasadena, Redlands, San Bernardino, Riverside, El Monte, including one week's board, in \$5.00 or \$5.50 rooms, with privilege of longer stay at \$2.50 per day, will make it the most fashionable resort in California. Outdoor sports of every kind and indoor pleasures and amusements in abundance. The hot and cold salt water swimming tanks, also the fine surf bathing, are unsurpassed. For any information and for descriptive pamphlets, rates, etc., apply at 129 North Spring st., or address

E. S. BABCOCK, Manager,

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## NEW HATS

FOR MEN.

We are still busy unpacking NEW SPRING GOODS!

Just now we are selling lots of HATS!

Fedoras or Alpine shapes and Derby shapes, in browns, tans and blacks.

In Straw Hats

We have the grandest line ever shown on the Pacific Coast, representing all the leading manufacturers. Also a grand line of latest novelties in OVERSHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, NECKWEAR and HOSE. See Our Windows.

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# MRS. WILSON'S WILL

A Determined Effort to Be Made to Break It.

The Husband Preparing to at Once File a Contest.

The Special Administrator's Accounts Presented and Approved.

The Disposition of the Estate Not at All to the Liking of the Heirs—The Full Text of the Will and Codicil.

The presentation by John McConachie, and approval of the special administrator's account in the estate of Bridget Wilson, deceased, yesterday, in Department Two of the Superior Court, is the final act which promises to precede one of the most bitterly contested will cases that have been left for the judges to decide for some time. When Mrs. Wilson died, several months ago, she left behind her a will providing for the disposition of an estate aggregating nearly \$200,000 in value. The document, in the first clause, devised to John Wilson, deceased's husband, a stipend of \$50 per month, which was to be paid him regularly during the term of his natural life. In the same provision, by way of a conditional provision, there was added the paragraph: "I now declare that Eliza Sanchez has been the cause of a great deal of trouble in my house, and has done all in her power to draw my husband, John Wilson, away from me, and knowing his character, that if my husband, John Wilson, shall marry the said Eliza Sanchez, then the monthly payments shall cease."

And then further numerous bequests were made of various sums of money and parcels of property to remote relatives and others who were not connected by blood to the deceased at all. The husband, very naturally, was not satisfied with being cut off with such a meager allotment, particularly when it depended upon his adopting a particular line of conduct toward another woman. He himself had been accustomed to work hard in the capacity of a laborer, and to see visions of prospective wealth blown away so suddenly was anything but a pleasant revelation. So he set to work and made a contract with John Shirley Ward, in which he agreed, should Ward be successful in breaking the will, to give the attorney one-third of the property which such a result might bring to him. Mr. Ward didn't break the will very fast, and Stephen M. White and Chapman & Hendricks were then turned to by Mr. Wilson to succeed him in his time of need. In the meantime some foreign heirs have bobbed up in the far-away country of Ireland to join in the contest, and it is said there are others yet to come before the list is complete.

In Mr. McConachie's report as special administrator, it was shown that he had received \$6863.14 in rents and other income of the estate, and disbursed as expense \$1651.54, leaving a balance of \$5211.60 on hand.

What the result of the contest will be is yet to be seen, but the prospects are that between the contestants and the lawyers the estate will be much reduced in bulk and more widely distributed than it is at present.

The completion of which is the cause of all this trouble, runs as follows:

**THE WILL.**

I, Bridget Wilson of Los Angeles city, county of Los Angeles, State of California, of the age 61 years, and being of sound mind and memory, and not acting under duress, menace, fraud or undue influence of any person whatever, do make, publish and declare this my last will and testament in the manner following, that is to say:

First—I desire that all and every just debt and the expenses of the administration of my estate be paid out of the same.

Second—I give, devise and bequeath to my husband, John Wilson, the sum of \$50 per month during the term of his natural life, and I desire that my executors, hereinafter named, pay to my said husband, John Wilson, the said sum of \$50 each and every month as long as he, my said husband, shall live.

Third—I give and devise to my sister-in-law, Matilda Wilson, the sum of \$100 per month during the term of her natural life, and I desire that my executors, hereinafter named, pay to my said sister-in-law, Matilda Wilson, the said sum of \$100 per month as long as she, my said sister-in-law, shall live.

Fourth—I give and devise to Rose McCoy of Los Angeles city the sum of \$500.

Fifth—I give and devise to Kate Stumps of Los Angeles city the sum of \$500.

Sixth—I give and devise to William Curran, senior son of Michael E. Curran of Los Angeles city, Cal., the property and premises situated in Los Angeles city, Cal., fronting nineteen feet, more or less, on the east side of South Main street, bounded on the south side by the Grand Opera-house building and extending back to the Hewitt lot in the rear, and which property now devised is known as No. 104 South Main street, Los Angeles city, Cal., same to go to said devise free from mortgage.

Seventh—I give and devise to Mary Curran, wife of Michael E. Curran, the property on Thirtieth street, Los Angeles city, Cal., bounded on the north by Thirtieth street, and the Santa Monica Railroad on the south, containing about six and one-half acres.

Eighth—I give and devise to Sarah Jane Denison of Los Angeles city, Cal., the sum of \$1500.

Ninth—I give and devise to Rev. Aloysius J. Ellery, not for himself, but in trust to St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Los Angeles city, the sum of \$1000, the same to be expended in the erection of every month for the repose of my soul.

Tenth—I give and devise to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum at Boyle Heights, Los Angeles city, \$500.

Eleventh—I give and devise to Frank Sabachi and John McConachie of Los Angeles city, not for themselves, however, but as trustees, the sum of \$3000, to be used in the erection of a monument on the grave of my late husband, John Wilson.

Twelfth—I give and devise to John McConachie the sum of \$1000.

Thirteenth—I give and devise to Charles McMahon (son of John McMahon) of Demond county, South Ireland, the sum of \$1000.

Fourteenth—I give and devise to the parish priest of the parish of Robert, Demond county, of South Ireland (Roman Catholic Church parish priest), the sum of \$1000, however, but in trust to be used for the benefit of the worthy poor of said parish of Robert, the sum of \$500.

Fifteenth—I give and devise to Alicia McMahon, widow of Charles McMahon, deceased, now living in England, and formerly of Demond county, Ireland, all the balance of my estate, of all kinds and description and wherever situated.

I now declare that Eliza Sanchez has been the cause of a great deal of trouble in my house, and has done all in her power to draw my husband, John Wilson, away from me, and knowing his character, that if my husband, John Wilson, shall marry the said Eliza Sanchez, then the monthly payments of \$50 per month, herebefore made and provided for, shall cease, and he, my said husband, shall take nothing under my will, and he shall secure nothing whatever from my estate.

Lastly—I hereby nominate and appoint Frank Sabachi and John McConachie of Los Angeles city, Cal., the executors of this my last will and testament, and I empower them from giving bond and security

# THAT "GORGEOUS SCHEME"

A Voice from the Desert, and the Desert's Possibilities.

PALM SPRINGS, May 18.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] I read with unusual pleasure your editorial entitled "A Perfectly Gorgeous Scheme," for gorgeous it is, far exceeding the fairylike stories one hears on the desert of the fabulously rich deposits and the three hills of gold supposed to be the Pegleg Mine. During the last few months several such schemes have been sprung upon the public. The vast expenditures of money on irrigation works in Yuma have somewhat excited the public mind, and the promoters of these enormous canals have been sedulously booming this country with a boom which far exceeds the imaginative efforts of some of our earlier boomers. When I was in Yuma last January canal surveys were being made in all directions. It was said the Standard Oil people were interested in a big ditch, and intended to make one toward the New River country. Hall Hansen, who is intimately acquainted with that country, would laugh at all the pretentious notions that were being continually presented by people run mad on water.

There is not the slightest doubt that a vast and fertile country exists southwest of Yuma, and the man or men who will undertake horticulture there will make a handsome profit on the capital invested, but why should anyone wish to bury himself in a wilderness, remote from even the enterprising city of Yuma, when land so easily as good, which has more than a strategic capability to raise early fruit and which is already settled, can be bought with water at reasonable figures?

The promoters of the Quintero road from San Diego to a point in the Arizona desert were hugely delighted with this new horticultural El Dorado south of Yuma, and said they had eaten ripe apricots on April 20, the time apricots dwindled down to one, and about the same date a ripe watermelon put in its appearance in Yuma—still, will the mere fact of one ripe apricot on April 20 and a premature watermelon on or about the same date be sufficiently strong inducements to attract a huge horde to the waste lands of this New River country?

It is a most difficult and trying thing to induce immigration to a new country. The majority of people taking up the business of horticulture in the southern part of the State are absolutely ignorant of its principles and of California. I know young men who have come West with enfeebled lungs, asthma, rheumatism and every other ail, and have tried, with beneficial result, the healing air of Palm Springs, who have stoutly maintained that not a grape could be raised in our valley, because in January and February the vines were leafless. These very men have gone to other localities and have purchased orange land, paying a fancy figure for the same, and also fancy figures for clearing and putting the same into fruit. They have simply bought land in a locality which has already achieved a reputation for big prices and is wearing a fictitious value on supposed large results. I do not deny every locality, hope land holders will secure the prices they ask for their orange land, but I say that it will take an uncommonly good success, years and uncommonly good crops, and uncommonly large prices for the fruit to even begin paying a fair interest on the investment.

I hope I have made my position tolerably clear. There is a class of men who think because they have a good proposition it is bound to be taken. My experience all over California is that the public, so far as land is concerned, are worse than fools, and that not one in ten of the Eastern purchasers knows it. I do not deny every locality, but I say that it will take an uncommonly good success, years and uncommonly good crops, and uncommonly large prices for the fruit to even begin paying a fair interest on the investment.

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# EARLY MORNING

A healthful, comfortable life depends upon the morning meal—breakfast. Chocolate—rich, nourishing, delicious beverage. It is food and drink. It nourishes, fattens, sustains, tickles the palate—it is the best of all breakfast foods—good chocolate.

The Ghirardelli's Ground Chocolate is a healthful, comfortable life depends upon the morning meal—breakfast. Chocolate—rich, nourishing, delicious beverage. It is food and drink. It nourishes, fattens, sustains, tickles the palate—it is the best of all breakfast foods—good chocolate.

The Ghirardelli's Ground Chocolate is a healthful, comfortable life depends upon the morning meal—breakfast. Chocolate—rich, nourishing, delicious beverage. It is food and drink. It nourishes, fattens, sustains, tickles the palate—it is the best of all breakfast foods—good chocolate.

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# CLEVELAND'S

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

**Weather Bureau.**  
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, LOS ANGELES, May 19, 1893.—At 5 a.m. the barometer registered 29.95; at 5 p.m., 29.98. Thermometer for corresponding hours showed 47° and 68°. Maximum temperature, 70°. Minimum temperature, 45°. Character of weather, clear.  
Barometer reduced to sea level.

For Catalina Island: Every Saturday until further notice, the steamer Falcon will make trips to Avalon, connecting at San Pedro with Southern Pacific Company's and Terminal Railway's morning trains, returning Monday. For further information apply to the Wilmington Transportation Company, 130 West Second street, Los Angeles.

Ladies' today, special sale trimmed hats, \$1 and \$2.50, stylish and neat. Chance to save money. New Leghorns a little lower, bought under price. Need not pay high prices for most stylish millinery. Open till 9 o'clock. Come! everything first-class. Mrs. F. W. Thurston, 110 Commercial street.

One fare for the round trip, Sundays, to all stations on the Terminal Railway. Go to Altadena at 8 a.m. The great electric car, way up to Rubio Canyon and Mt. Wilson. Trains leave Los Angeles at 10:30 a.m., 2:30 p.m. and 4 p.m. Last train leaves Altadena at 5 p.m.

Mammoth wharf at Port Los Angeles, superb marine view, bracing sea air, the best. Southern Pacific Sunday trains run through. Round trip, 50 cents. Hourly trains between the wharf and Santa Monica. See their time table in this paper.

Go to San Diego via the Surf line of the Southern California Railway (Santa Fe route) Saturday and Sunday, 50 cents for the round trip; tickets good returning Sunday. Trains leave at 8:15 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. from First street station.

Soldiers' Home long line—a new and delightful way of reaching Santa Monica. The view while crossing the loop is grand. Take the 10:30 a.m. train from Arcade depot. Round trip Saturdays and Sundays, 50 cents.

Mark this! Bellan's La Grippe Cure is not like sarsaparilla, simply to purify the blood. It also contains quinine, which is a powerful tonic, and is nature's true restorative. For general ailments it has no equal. 50 cents.

Bellan's La Grippe Cure aids assimilation, purifies the blood and restores health. It is a sure preventive of cholera and kindred diseases. For sale by druggists. Should be kept in the house. 50 cents.

When going home after 3 p.m. call at the Original Bakery, 113 West First street, for your fresh bread, cakes and pies—the best in the city. Our specialties: German rye bread and strawberry shortcake.

Fifty cents round trip on the Los Angeles Terminal Railway to Long Beach and San Pedro. You can visit both places on one ticket. Fine view of the harbor, Long Beach, Pavilion and bathhouse open at Terminal Island.

Rev. Isaac Naylor, the Yorkshire evangelist, will preach in Simpson Church tomorrow, morning and evening. Evening subject: "A Tragic Scene in Rosedale Cemetery." Miss Pentecost's meeting at 3 p.m.

Memorial Baptist Church, Twenty-first street, near Grand avenue, preaching Sunday by Rev. H. Collesser. Morning theme: "Putting on Christ"; evening, "Christ Stronger Than Us."

Santa Monica Caves is a picnicers' paradise. Sunday trains on Southern Pacific run through. Round trip 50 cents. Hourly trains between the caves, the wharf and Santa Monica.

Take in the excursion over the Kite-shaped track of the Southern California Railway (Santa Fe route) Sunday: \$2.50 for the round trip; 100 miles of beautiful scenery.

The "Evening of Ballads" has caught the public. They have responded by buying nearly the whole lower part of the theatre. Good old ballads well sung will draw any time.

Ladies' Dongola patent tip, button. Cloth or leather top; opera or common sense heel. A very easy shoe and a sure winner. Price \$3. Hewes, 105 North Spring street.

To Santa Monica via the Loop line is a new and delightful ride. Take 10:30 a.m. train from Arcade depot. Round trip Saturdays and Sundays 50 cents.

A model ostrich farm is that adjoining Southern Pacific depot at Santa Monica. Round trip by that line Saturdays and Sundays 50 cents.

Hanna, Burck & Danksin have received a fresh supply of Chase & Sanborn's celebrated coffee. No. 218 South Spring st.

Mrs. Minnie Hance Owens, the well-known contralto, will sing at the First Baptist Church Sunday morning.

Neufchatel, Livarot and brie cheese, of superior quality, arrives regularly by express at H. Jewell's.

One fare for the round trip to all points on the Southern California Railway (Santa Fe route) Sunday.

Carpets cleaned, latest steam appliances. Office, 434-436 South Broadway. Tel. 427. John Blosser.

Just received a car of Bethesda Mineral Water. H. J. Woodcock, agent. Also Duffy Malt.

Mantels, tiles, office fittings, hardwood lumber. H. Bohman, 514 South Spring.

Choice canned fruit at Hanna, Burck & Danksin's, grocers, No. 218 South Spring.

Fine line reduced. Not in "compact." Basketville, 218 S. Main, Los Angeles Bldg.

New Jewell vapor stoves and many other kinds, at A. B. Chapman's, 414 S. Spring.

Let K. & K., the Broadway tailors, make you a spring suit. 214 South Broadway.

James Mean's \$3 shoes, sale agents, Boston Shoe Store, corner Main and Second.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

## Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Y. W. C. A.

### The Convention Opened Yesterday With Interesting Exercises.

A Large Number of College Delegates in Attendance. Addressed by Rev. Burt Estes Howard and Rev. George W. White.

The Young Women's Christian Association convention opened yesterday afternoon in the Y.M.C.A. parlors with a devotional meeting led by Miss Eva Cole of this city. Rev. A. J. Frost of San Bernardino followed with a Bible reading, and Miss Esther Junkin gave an address of welcome, which was responded to by Miss Fannie Sibley of Chaffey College.

Last evening the convention met in Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, the audience being mostly made up of college delegates. The attendance was not as large as could be desired. Rev. Burt Estes Howard made a short address, and, while expressing his entire sympathy and support to the movement to revive the Young Women's Association, which made a feeble beginning a year ago, he cautioned against an effort to press the work a little unduly now lest it jeopardize its success. A council had been held in his church and they felt unable to take hold of this work just now in the helpful way which they would like to.

He urged the tempering of enthusiasm with wisdom and to be careful to do just the right thing at the right time. In his opinion it would be better to not attempt to start this enterprise before October, and then do it heartily and make a success of it. While he did not in the least antagonize the movement, Mr. Howard spoke with a manly, honest frankness. His idea is that a young women's Christian association should be started on the same generous plan as that for the young men, and the churches are not just now ready to take it up.

Rev. George W. White followed with an address to the college delegates on "The Spiritual Life of the College Association." Mr. White, who is the presiding elder of the Los Angeles district of the Methodist Church, is one of the most eloquent and pleasing speakers in the city, and his address last night was up to the standard he set for those colleges and universities which boast that no religion is taught in the institution, the mind of the child is not biased. "The mind of a child," he said, "cannot remain unbiased in the formative period of life. Young people of college age are bound to form religious or non-religious opinions, and I cannot understand how Christian parents can send their children to such institutions."

This morning the convention will open with devotional service at 9 o'clock, led by Miss Bertha Jones of Chaffey College. The forenoon will be largely devoted to college work. At 11:30 Miss Emma Reeder of San Francisco, who has been in Los Angeles several weeks, laboring energetically in the cause of the Young Women's Christian Association of this city, will give a twenty minute talk, and will be followed by Mrs. Edward Thompson, formerly of San Francisco, now of Los Angeles, who assisted in organizing the association here a year ago. This afternoon there will be the following papers, beginning at 2:30 o'clock: "The Business Young Women of Our City," Miss Jennie Bristol, Los Angeles; "The Young Women's Christian Association—An Agency to Meet the Needs of All Young Women," Miss Clara Hall, Los Angeles; "The Training the Association Affords in Christian Work," C. G. Baldwin, president of Pomona College; "An Appeal for Workers," Miss Abbie Chapin, under appointment for China.

This evening Rev. J. Q. A. Henry of San Francisco will give an address on "The Peril and Protection of Womanhood."

### CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Regular Weekly Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce met yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. There were present Directors Freeman, Forman, Severance, Hazard, Edwards, Jones, Klokke, Eisen, President Freeman occupied the chair.

The Committee on Membership reported favoring the election of the following: Preston & Locke, W. B. Stradley, Charles Gollmer, J. A. Graves, J. F. Conrey, Alta Planning Mill, S. A. Rendall, R. E. Archer, F. E. Browne. They were elected to membership by ballot.

The Committee on Membership presented a list of delinquents. Final action upon it was deferred until the next meeting.

Director Francisco, chairman of the Committee on Statistics, reported the following for membership in his committee: T. L. Ailes, John Scott, L. E. Mosher, W. W. Howard. Their appointment was confirmed by the president and the board.

The committee appointed some time ago to arrange for the entertainment of the Salt Lake Council reported, through their chairman, W. H. Workman, that the sum of \$130 had been collected for that purpose, of which all but \$4.50 had been expended, and that the balance had been turned over to the chamber. The report was adopted and a vote of thanks was passed to the committee.

The Banquet Committee of the Chamber of Commerce reported, through its chairman, E. F. C. Klokke, receipts of \$864 and expenditures of \$863.60, the latter including all the cost of the publication of the souvenir. The balance of 40 cents had been turned over to the Chamber of Commerce. This report was adopted and a vote of thanks was

tendered to the committee for their efficient work.

The secretary tendered a report on the attendance of the members of the board during the first quarter, which showed that Director Forman had been in attendance at all the meetings, when he was in the city, held during that period, and that Mr. Freeman had been in attendance at all the meetings but one. Other directors who had made good records for attendance were Germain, Klokke, Parsons and Jones. The secretary was instructed to send a copy of the report to all members of the board.

The secretary announced that an excursion had been tendered the members of the chamber on the Rosalie, a new and beautiful excursion steamer built for the Coast business. The offer of the excursion came from the Terminal and Redondo Beach roads and from John Z. Adams and Capt. C. L. Dimond, Jr., the owners of the boat. It was moved and carried that the invitation be accepted for next Thursday afternoon, and that the secretary be instructed to send notices to all the members, but that no tickets be given out except at the office of the chamber; that the tickets be made strictly non-transferable, and that no ticket be issued to members more than \$4 in arrears for dues.

It was moved and carried that a vote of thanks be tendered to J. M. Crawley and the Southern Pacific Railway for the courtesy of the excursion tendered to the Chamber of Commerce on Saturday last.

The board then, on motion, adjourned.

### PERSONALS.

N. H. Hawkins and wife of New York are in the city.

W. W. Whitney and wife of San Diego are in the city.

J. L. Herley and wife of Riverside are at the Hotelbeck.

Charles Rickell of the Jacksonville (Or.) Times is stopping at the Nadeau.

C. Meadows, the Wild West show man of Arizona is registered at the Nadeau.

A. J. Mercer, a member of the Pittsburgh, Pa. are at the Westminster, as are also J. L. Patti and wife of the same city.

Capt. Thom is convalescing from his late serious illness, and when sufficiently able to travel will leave for Bartlett Springs.

Charles E. Anthony and family of No. 1135 West Seventh street left last evening for the East to attend the World's Fair. They will return this fall.

HOWRY & BRUCE AND THE UNDER-TAKING TRUST.

Inasmuch as the Los Angeles County Undertakers' Association has failed to answer the charges we have made against that organization, and has sought to divert the public's attention from the real issues of the case by permitting one Peck to interest himself in the controversy, Messrs. Howry & Bruce, who are not in the "trust," from this date will decline to take cognizance of any and all communications on the subject which do not bear the official signature of the president or secretary of the association.

Before leaving the matter finally and with an apology to the public for the prominence we have given Mr. Peck, we wish to say that if that individual has any just claims against Mr. C. D. Howry, he can surely collect them in the usual manner made and provided for by law.

The intimation Peck made in his last ridiculous article, that Mr. Howry was straight in his business methods is just what might be expected from Saginaw's erstwhile pawnbroker and dive renter, and the great comb of which he is such a notable and fearless representative, showed characteristic cunning in delegating him to sling the mud it dared not handle.

This ends our controversy with Peck and all others who are unofficially connected with the "Trust." We are "loaded for bear" so far as relates to that combination, but we decline to be drawn into further argument with those other than the official representatives of the "Trust."

Respectfully, HOWRY & BRUCE.

BEACH TRAINS SUNDAY.

The Santa Fe will run special trains Sunday for Redondo Beach at 10:15 a.m., 1:30 p.m. and 4:00 p.m., and for Santa Monica at 10:45 a.m., 1:30 p.m. and 4:00 p.m. Returning, last train will leave Redondo and Santa Monica at 3:30 p.m. Fare for the round trip 50 cents.

THE COMING.

Thursday, 1 p.m., on the grounds, is date and place of the Wolfkill tract auction. Maps and catalogues, Los Angeles Land Bureau, 307 South Broadway.

THE GREAT REGISTER.

Extra copies of the Great Register of voters in Los Angeles, just printed, may be had at the Times counting-room. Price, 25 cents.

Dentists.

J. D. Moody, Kate C. Moody, dentists, 228 South Spring st.

WORLD'S FAIR.

Every one going to the fair can get the Columbian bow at Mrs. C. Bosch's, 238 South Spring.

WE can afford to sell our Housefurnishing goods at factory prices, as we pay cash and make the discount.

THE ONE CENT STORE.

340 South Spring st., bet. Third and Fourth.

WALL PAPER FOR CASH.

\$5.00 worth; cost not in it; 25 and 50 per cent off regular prices. Chicago Wall Paper House, 307 S. Broadway.

REMEMBER that the Tabor Carriage Works on West Third street do all kinds of carriage repairing, trimming and painting. First-class work guaranteed.

WALL PAPER—25 and 50 per cent off; 257 S. Spring st. Get our estimates on work. We beat them all.

DANDY DUFF is a disease of the scalp.

Van Buren's Quinine Hair Tonic cures it.

W. R. TULLIS, watchmaker, 428 S. Spring.

PAPER HANGERS: You can buy at Eckstrom & Strassburg's closing-out sale.

LOCKWOOD'S Asthma Remedy—Prompt relief in all cases. 80 bottle. All druggists.

GO to the Tabor Carriage Works for carriages, tubs, robes and whips cheap.

TRY "Makakake" Pancake Flour.

CREAM PUT Wheat Flour.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—In consequence of the many complaints of the theft of THE TIMES from its subscribers in this city, we will pay for the next sixty days a reward of \$10 for the arrest and conviction of any of the offenders.

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Isn't half so interesting as a BABY raised on

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This brand contains a more perfect proportion of food elements in a palatable and easily digested form than all others combined.

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325 S. Spring St.

Special Rates

On Goods to Take to the

World's Fair.

KAN-KOO,

Offers 20 per cent. discount until May 20 on the following goods: California curios, wood goods, mosses, shells, Indian baskets, birds, toads, etc.

Lunch and traveling baskets, leather dressing cases, pocket flasks and purses. A general discount offered on everything in the store. Come and be convinced.

Kan-Koo, - 110 S. Spring-st.

Manitou.

Table Water & Ginger Champagne

It is a naturally effervescent soda water. It drives away biliousness, cures Biliousness and Dyspepsia, and corrects the stomach. It is the finest Mineral Table Water known.

It is used in clubs, hotels and families, and when once used is always used. There is one genuine, original and pure "Manitou."

The Manitou Mineral Water Company alone supplies that water. Beware of imitations, counterfeits and false representations. Scrutinize every bottle closely. Become familiar with the labels. Accept no water on draught called "Manitou."

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## People's Store.

Saturday Night's Great Sale!

—Values which have never been or never will be equaled by anyone, will be offered between the hours of—

6 P.M. and 9 P.M. Saturday Night.

This sale only holds good between these hours, after which the goods go back to their original price. You are all invited to attend, and if we do not make it worth your while, we never made a bigger mistake in our lives.

Tennis Suits— 5c yd

Saturday Night Only. Just double the price is what we always sell them for, and they are worth every cent of it, but for three hours you can buy them for 5c a yd.

Half-wool Challies— 12 1/2c yd

Saturday Night Only. This is the same line that is being sold all over at 25c, and we consider them worth it, too, but just to make it interesting we will sell them for three hours for 12 1/2c.

Ladies' Silk-mixed Vests— 25c

Saturday Night Only. The very best values for 50c we ever saw; they are neatly trimmed with ribbons, made low neck and sleeveless. Only two will be sold to any customer, and they will only be sold for three hours at 25c.

Genuine Foster Kid 5-hook Gloves— 95c pair

Saturday Night Only. Every pair warranted and fitted to the hand; we have them in all colors and black. This make is the best known in market, and we are the sole agents for them, and we will sell them for three hours at 95c a pair.

Damask Towels, odds and ends— 15c each

Saturday Night Only. No such thing as this has ever been done before. These towels sold regularly in stock at 25c to 40c each; they are both plain and knotted fringe, and for three hours we will sell them for 15c each.

Ladies' Black Silk Hose— 50c pair

Saturday Night Only. These are absolutely fast black, and a splendid gauge; nothing has ever been seen to equal them. We will be compelled to limit the quantity to 2 pair to each customer. Remember, they will only be sold for three hours at 50c a pair.

50-Piece Fine China Tea Sets— \$5.95

Saturday Night Only. This is truly a wonderful offer. Each piece is handsomely decorated, Haviland shape, and would be an ornament on anyone's table. They will not be sold to dealers, but to our customers only for three hours at \$5.95.

White Emb'd Pineapple Cloth Handkerchiefs— 15c

Saturday Night Only. This is by far the finest handkerchief for the money that has ever been sold by anyone; the embroidery is of the finest, and the material is the sheerest; they are our regular 25c goods, but for three hours we will sell them for 15c.

Marseilles Pattern Bedspreads— 85c

Saturday Night Only. These are full size made for double beds, and are sterling value at \$1.25, which is the regular price, but every department is represented in this sale, and this department offers these for three hours for 85c.

Ladies' Fine Black Satteen Skirts— 75c

Saturday Night Only. These are made of the best black satteen with a deep ruffle and three tucks, and are full length. You have never seen a better value in your life than this. We will only sell one skirt to each customer. They are at the lowest calculation worth \$1.25, but for three hours we will sell them for 75c.

65-inch Bleached Satin Table Damask— 50c yd

Saturday Night Only. The patterns are most exquisite, and we guarantee the quality cannot be equalled anywhere under 85c a yard, which is our regular selling price at all other times, but for three hours we will sell it for 50c a yard.

Full-length Swiss Flouncings— 30c yd

Saturday Night Only. A splendid quality of Swiss, and the needle work is of the finest; the patterns are all that anyone could wish for; our regular price is from 50c to 65c a yard, but for three hours we will sell them for 30c a yard.

Ladies' French Percale Shirt Waists— 65c

Saturday Night Only. These come in navy blue and white polka dot, and are made in the very latest style. We sell them readily at \$1.15, but have decided to sell them for three hours only for 65c each.

Ladies' Black Taffeta Mitts— 25c pair

Saturday Night Only. This means you are buying these mitts for just one-half their regular price, which is 50c; the quality is as fine as any one could wish to wear; we can fit everyone, and will sell them for three hours only at 25c.

Silver-plated, 16 pwt. Fruit Knives— 15c each

Saturday Night Only. One of the handsomest fruit knives you ever saw, made with satin-finish handles; they are not only ornamental, but very useful, and you can buy them for just half price for three hours at 15c.

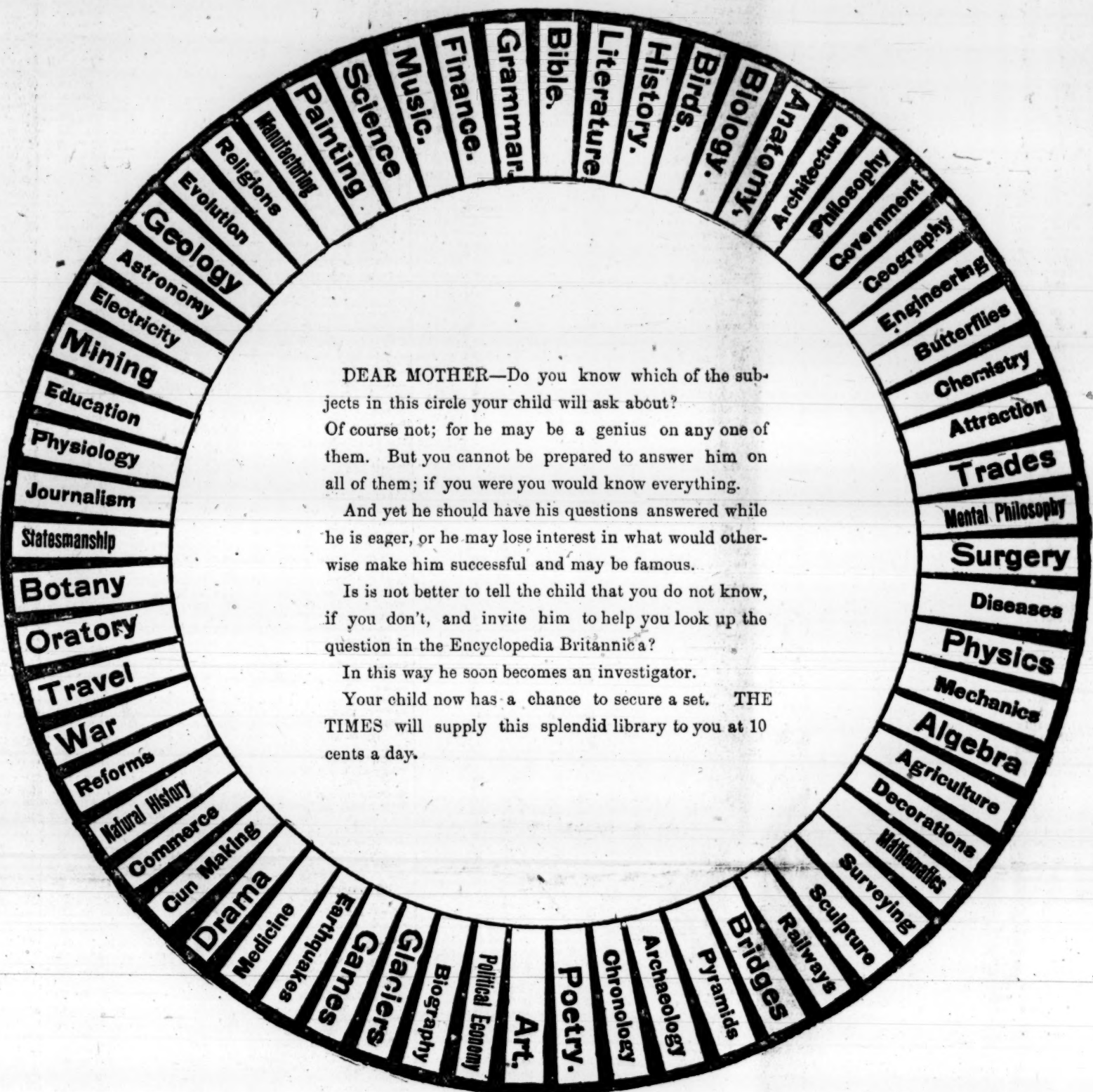


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## THE COURTS.

The Holiday Case is Almost Concluded.

Evidence Introduced on the Second Day of the Trial.

Henry T. Gage, Esq., Will Prosecute in the Bentley Case.

The Canyada Water Suit Still Goes on in Department Five—Judge Van Dyke Resumes Work—An Insane Person Committed.

The case of the People vs. Edward F. Holiday, who is charged with assault to commit murder, in that he did shoot several times at the person of one J. P. Burton, was almost closed last night in Department One, and will undoubtedly be given to the jury today. The defendant has a great many sympathizers, and the fact that Burton has left the city to escape testifying in the case is not without weight in turning the balance toward the side of Holiday. The evidence in substance, however, goes to prove that Holiday was the aggressor in the affair, and he himself has admitted that he went into the poker-rooms that night and requested the players to go out, as he wished to speak to Burton. That there was ill blood, and that a mutual dislike had grown up between the two is another point which is beyond dispute, and leaves scarce a cause for wonder that the trouble culminated as it did in a shooting affray. Holiday's principal defense consists in attempting to prove or show that Burton's general reputation was bad. That he had made threats previous to the shooting that he was going to drive the defendant out of the business and out of the town, and that in the row Burton was the first to draw his revolver and attempt to fire it off. Burton's testimony, as offered on the transcript of the preliminary examination, and introduced as evidence in the case, conflicts with the possibility of such a state of affairs existing. He said at that examination that he had reached for his coat when Holiday came into the room, and made preparations to go home. Holiday was eager for a fight, however, and kept following him (Burton) around. The latter went out through the hallway Holiday caught up with him and began striking him with his fists until Burton cried "enough." Burton then seized Holiday by the coat and pushed him out into the street. Then Holiday shook himself loose and opened fire upon Burton, emptying five chambers of his revolver, though not hitting his mark once.

The prosecution closed its case shortly after 2 o'clock, and the defense began. Several character witnesses, who testified that Burton's character was not above reproach, first took the stand. One of these was Enoch Griffin, the man who figured as co-respondent in the odorous divorce case of Hyland vs. Hyland recently. The defendant himself was then examined. For his part he gave quick and ready answers, and was, in fact, more voluble than his counsel would have him to be. By occupation, he said he was a baseball player. He had known Burton eighteen months previous to the shooting. On the night when the affair occurred he went to the clubrooms on Second street. The game was about to break up, and he asked the players if they would step out, as he wished to talk to Burton. They did as requested, and then he stepped up to Burton. Knowing that the latter carried a "gun" he took the one he had in his pocket out and laid it on the table, saying to Burton "Put your gun down; I don't want to fight with guns, but will do it with my fists." Burton declined to do this, and started to go out. The witness then said that he followed, and when he got Burton in a corner began to pummel him. Burton soon cried out that he had had enough, and grappled with Holiday, pushing him out into the street, and here is where the stories differ. Holiday said that after they had got out on the sidewalk Burton reached for his gun and, notwithstanding the witness's request, that he should not shoot, attempted to fire. Then Holiday got his revolver out and fired several shots himself; he didn't know at the time just how many.

Holiday was on the stand at 5 o'clock for cross-examination, which will be concluded this morning at 10 o'clock, when the case is resumed.

## Court Notes.

Judge Clark, in the following order: Estate and guardianship of the Carlen minors, petition to sell realty granted; estate and guardianship of G. B. Maldonado, petition to sell realty granted; estate of Bridget Wilson, deceased, account of special administrator allowed and administrator discharged; estate of J. G. Steinhauer, deceased, petition for letters of administration denied; estate of S. W. Eistaphine, deceased, will admitted to probate.

In Department Two the appeal case of I. W. Gregg vs. G. H. Smith came up yesterday afternoon for hearing. This was, as an original action, a suit to recover damages for alleged trespass of the defendant's livestock on the land of the plaintiff. In the Justice Court a judgment was rendered as prayed for, and an appeal was taken.

Judge Shaw yesterday continued the case of the Capital Milling Company vs. the City of Los Angeles, an action to procure an injunction restraining the defendant from collecting rent for use of a mill, which passes underneath the plaintiff's mill.

A decree of divorce was granted yesterday by Judge Shaw to Mrs. A. M. Stacy, sufficient grounds being established upon the taking of testimony, to warrant that she be legally separated from her husband, E. E. Stacy.

The Canyada water-right case still goes on before Judge Shaw, with no very promising signs of reaching an end. Counsel and Court yesterday troubled their brains with lengthy computations of square inch and hydrostatic pressure in their endeavor to determine the exact issues in the case, in which labor they succeeded very satisfactorily. Judge Van Dyke resumed work yesterday by taking up the hearing in the case of J. L. White against N. B. Thompson et al. The plaintiff, White, in this case wants damages from Thompson because of injury to his building sustained by rainwater that runs from the latter's structure, which is directly adjoining.

On motion of the District Attorney, Henry T. Gage, Esq., was yesterday named as associate counsel for the prosecution in the case of the People vs. Henry Bentley.

Judge Van Dyke entered for plaintiff yesterday in the case of Phillips vs. Lehman et al. by Judge Wade.

Gus Thorson, a native of Norway, 26 years of age, was examined by Judge Smith and a lunacy commission consisting of Drs. Cole and Wernick yesterday, and, upon being adjudged insane, was committed to the asylum at Agnew. Thorson has been an inmate of the county hospital for some time and is very weak-minded. At night he is continually praying and crying in a loud voice and imagines that all persons wish him injury.

The Los Angeles Pressed Brick and Terra Cotta Company figured as plaintiff in a case which came up yesterday against the Main and Tenth Street Hotel Company to secure damages and fulfillment of contract. The case was heard before Judge Wade in Department Three, and a jury, H. A. Barclay, Esq., appearing for the plaintiff and Stephen M. White, Esq., for the defendants.

New suits.

Preliminary papers in the following new suits were filed with the County Clerk yesterday:

Estate and guardianship of Thomas D. Bates, a minor; petition of C. E. Bates for appointment as guardian.

Charles R. Bishop et al. vs. Ambrose H. Spencer, suit on foreclosure of mortgage of \$11,000.

Security Savings Bank and Trust Company vs. James J. Flanagan, suit on foreclosure of mortgage for \$822.35 with interest.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

Recommendations Adopted by the Board at Yesterday's Meeting.

The Board of Public Works made the following recommendations at yesterday's session for presentation to the Council at its next meeting:

We recommend that the City Engineer present an ordinance to establish the grade of Trenton street, from the south line of Eleventh street to the north line of Pico street, as property owners have shown a petition asking to have said street improved, and which they have filed with the City Clerk.

In the matter of the petition from A. Workman asking to have Boyle avenue sidewalked with cement, eight feet wide, and a cement curb, there being a filed protest against the same, the City Engineer, against said improvement by a large majority of property owners, we recommend that said petition be denied, and that the Street Superintendent issue Mr. Workman a permit to do said work in front of his own property, and that the City Engineer give him the grade, as he has expressed his willingness to make an improvement.

In the matter of petition No. 381, from R. A. Crispin et al., asking to have the abandoned alley between Main and Steele streets, all the property owners interested in said alley having petitioned for same, we recommend the granting of the same, request, and that the City Attorney be requested to present the necessary ordinance.

In the matter of the petition from William Nicoll et al., asking to have Hancock street, between Downey avenue and Mission road, graded, graveled, cement curbed and a four-foot cement sidewalk constructed on each side of said street, work to be done under the Bond Act, we recommend the same be granted, and that the City Engineer be instructed to make an estimate of the cost of said work, and if the same exceeds the sum of \$1 per front foot, each side of said street, then to present the necessary ordinance of intention.

In the matter of protests against carrying out the proceedings to cut down Temple-street hill and regrade the streets affected, we recommend that the protests be referred to the City Engineer, who may report the frontage on the protests represented in the district of assessment.

In the matter of the improvement of Eschanda street, from Prospect Park to the intersection of the bid of W. G. Baldwin and C. L. McCombs for grading and graveing at \$1.47 per lineal foot, 13 1/2 cents per square foot, and that the necessary resolution of award be adopted.

In the matter of the improvement of Alpine street, from Main street to Centennial avenue, by laying cement sidewalk, we recommend the acceptance of the bid of Gray Bros. A. S. P. Company at 1 1/2 cents per square foot, and that the necessary resolution of award be adopted.

In the matter of the sidewalking of Eleventh street from Pearl to Georgia Bell street on the north side, we recommend the acceptance of the bid of Thomas A. Grant at 12 cents per square foot and that the necessary resolution of award be adopted.

In the matter of the bid of Thomas A. Grant to sidewalk Grand avenue between Third and Fourth streets, on its west side, it having been reported that said work is completed, we recommend that the same be referred to the member from that ward for investigation.

In the matter of the petition from M. Zuretti and S. H. Mott, asking to be allowed to lower the sidewalk on Commercial street from thirty feet west of Alameda street to the northwest corner of the same street, to the curbed grade, we recommend that the same be granted.

## Maintained a Nuisance.

T. T. Bradshaw was arrested by one of the officers of the Health Department yesterday morning on a charge of maintaining a nuisance in the form of stagnant water on Orange street, after having been properly notified to abate the same. He was brought before Justice Austin and released on bail. The case was set for Monday afternoon. Mr. Bradshaw's property fronts on a part of Orange street where that thoroughfare crosses a gully. A pipe has been placed under the street for the purpose of draining the water from above, but is higher than the ground above, thus preventing much of the water from coming through.

## Insane from Drink.

S. H. Adams, the dentist who, during the past three or four years, has frequently figured in police circles for drunkenness and abusing his family, was yesterday locked up on a charge of insanity. Adams recently took the Keeley cure, but soon relapsed into his old habits. It is believed that the man's mind has been weakened by excessive dissipation, and for several weeks past he has not been really responsible for his actions. Adams was rendered quietly to the officers, and gave no trouble when he was told the charge against him.

## Pacific Coast Pensions.

A Washington special says the following Pacific Coast Pensions were granted May 17:

California—Increase, Lee Tackler; original widows, etc., Frances Ehler, Adeline Stitts, Susan Broyles, Elizabeth Stafford, Julia Wachler; survivor of Indian wars, John G. Steads.

Oregon—Additional, James Root.

Washington—Increase, Charles Mattis.

Arizona—Original widow, etc., Augusta B. Hayne.

Mr. Fister, head gardener of the White House, has presented to Mrs. Cleveland and named in her honor a new lily, an amaryllis of pure cherry bloom. As betide the case it is pronounced one of the most beautiful ever grown.





**The Orange Market.**  
There is no particular change in the orange market. Fruit is going forward "from hand to mouth," as it were. There is some slight improvement in the demand, but no increase in prices.

Navel oranges are almost all gone. The fruit that remains is mostly seedlings, Mediterranean sweets and Valencia. The Mediterranean sweets, having good keeping qualities, are being held back until the seedlings are out of the way. There are still plenty of seedlings on the trees. In fact, on May 15, there were never one third as many oranges on the trees in Southern California as this year.

Fortunately for the orange-growers, the deciduous fruit crop, both East and North is late this year, which will give oranges a few more weeks. Southern California appears to be the only section of the United States that has enjoyed sunshine during the past month. Everywhere else cold and gloomy weather has been the rule.

A dispatch from Liverpool announces that the latest carload of oranges from Southern California had arrived in poor condition, and sold at unsatisfactory prices. As long as freight rates remain as high as they are at present there appears to be little prospect of working up a remunerative orange trade in England. California will still have to look to the Northwest for its chief market. There are many small places which, under proper management from this end, could take an occasional carload, and the aggregate of such small sales would be considerable.

The orange-growers are pushing the work of organizing for the next season's campaign. As this Times has stated, the nearer they keep to directing the destination of shipments, so as to avoid a glut, and the less they attempt to fix an arbitrary price, the better will be their chance of success.

**Plant the Lemon.**  
The present depression in the orange business—such, as previously stated, this Times believes to be only temporary—has lent additional strength to the movement in planting lemon groves, which set in about two years ago, when the proper method of growing lemons was first widely diffused by the press of the State. Previous to that time, the California lemon was allowed to ripen on the tree. In consequence, it became thick-skinned, with little juice, and had small value in the market. The opinion became general that California lemons were of "no account." All that has been changed since the simple method of curing the green lemons, by storing them in well ventilated rooms, has become generally known. California lemons now rank with the best that are imported, and they can be kept for sale until there is a good demand for them, in the summer months.

The culture of the lemon certainly offers many inducements to the present. The lemon is, to a great extent, a necessity, and, considering the limited area adapted to the growth of the tree, there is little prospect of the industry being overdone. A census bulletin shows that in 1890 there were in the United States 184,000 acres in oranges, and only 7250 acres in lemons, an amazing difference.

The lemon has great medicinal value. Of late it has been stated that the acid of the lemon is sure death to bacilli of every variety. The Fruit Trade Journal of New York recently had the following to say regarding California lemons:

There is no reason in the wide world why Southern California should not supply the rest of the United States and British America with all the lemons they want. The lemon is a fruit easily prepared for market and easily handled. It bears transportation better than almost any other green fruit, its acidity is itself a preservative, and, with proper care, the lemon will remain sound many months. The acid of the lemon is remarkably conducive to health, and if the fruit could be had at a reasonable price, vast quantities of it would be used in this country. It more commonly enters into the prescriptions of physicians than all other fruit combined, and would be still more common as a medicine if it were always to be had. It is not an unusual thing for lemons to sell in the Eastern or Atlantic States for a dime, or even a quarter, apiece. It is not frequently happens that they cannot be had at any price, and many a sick person is compelled to go without them when much needed. They are especially beneficial in febrile affections, and there is no better preservative of health, and, at the same time, grateful beverage, than well prepared lemonade.

Until recently California lemons were but little, if at all, known in the Eastern States, the market there being supplied from the Mediterranean, but now it is understood that the California product is the best, and it commands the highest price. The California lemon crop will figure in the Eastern markets, especially in Chicago, more prominently this year than ever before. An experienced wholesale dealer of the latter city expresses the opinion that because of the ruin by frost and sleet of the Mediterranean lemon crop, and also on account of the World's Fair, California lemons will go at \$10 a box this year. During the Centennial lemons sold for months at \$15 in every Eastern city.

Apart from such exceptional figures as these, which may or may not be realized, there is undoubtedly a prospect of large returns from lemon groves for many years to come. It is difficult to name a more promising investment than the planting of a lemon grove in a locality that is well adapted to the growing of the tree.

**Coming Crops.**  
It is too early yet to make any definite predictions as to the grain crop in this section. So much depends on the weather. There is probably 20 per cent more land in grain in Los Angeles county this year than ever before, and, unless something unfavorable should happen, the largest crop on record may be anticipated. By the end of this month there will not be more than about one hundred and fifty thousand sacks of wheat on hand in the county.

The outlook for deciduous fruit is generally good, with the exception of apricots, which are rather light where they have not been protected from sleet and

raw weather. The crop will probably be from one-half to two-thirds of the average yield. Some of the fruit on trees that are bearing lightly is very large—already larger than much that was canned last year—and the difference in size may make up for the lack of quantity.

**Flower Farming.**  
A gentleman named James Knapp Reeve wrote a letter from California to the New York Independent, a short time ago, which contains such intelligent appreciation of the agricultural condition of the State, and the inducements offered to home-seekers, that the State Board of Trade has republished it for distribution.

Among other things, this correspondent calls attention to the cultivation of flowers, for seeds, bulbs and perfume; a branch of horticulture which is yet in its infancy in this State. At Los Gatos, a perfume farm conducted by a woman is in successful operation, and at Santa Ana ten acres of land have recently been purchased for the same purpose. At Santa Ana one man is devoting his entire time to growing tuberous rooted begonias, having 60,000 plants on half an acre. Then there is Mrs. Shepherd of Ventura with her thirteen-acre seed and bulb nursery.

The correspondent referred to repeats an assertion that roses grown upon the coast contain 20 per cent more volatile essence than those of the perfume districts of France. This is the first time we have seen such a claim made. It has been stated, on the contrary, that California roses are rather lacking in this respect. They certainly do not exude as much odor as do roses grown in a moist climate. However, there can be no such complaint of our heliotrope, jasmine, tuberose and orange blossoms. The shipping of cut orange blossoms alone ought to become an important branch of the horticultural industry. They bring very high prices in Eastern cities.

The chief difficulty in the way of the nursery business in California is the high price of labor, in comparison with wages in Europe.

**Horticulturists and the Tariff.**  
In accordance with a request made by Congressman Geary, the State Board of Horticulture is taking steps to gather facts in regard to the fruit industry of the State in order to assist our delegation in opposing any reduction of the tariff. Our Congressmen desire to know what kind of fruit tariff California wants. Horticulturists throughout the State are invited to contribute facts that will throw light on the subject. A convention will meet in San Francisco the middle of July to formally endorse the demand for recognition in the summer months.

Among the facts which it is desired to gather are the following: List of all California fruits and substances produced from them now protected; list of fruits on the free list, with substances manufactured from them which ought to be protected; tariff on our fruits now and for ten years past; prices in New York of fruit products now protected, before and since similar products were shipped there from California; overland freight rates from terminal points to New York; comparative table showing price of land and labor in Italy, Southern France and California, price paid to growers by mills and packers; houses in other countries and here.

These are only some of the facts required, the object being to show that California is handicapped in its competition with foreign fruit by many conditions. Since will be laid upon the superiority of California olive oil, and the necessity for its protection from adulterated mixtures. All information should be strictly accurate, as figures will be closely scrutinized by those who are opposing the duties.

**Northern Oranges.**  
A correspondent of the Pacific Rural Press tells of oranges that are grown in Sonoma county, fifty miles north of San Francisco, on land that can be bought at from \$20 to \$30 an acre, and thinks there is a good opening for investment in that line. The orange tree will thrive in sheltered localities for quite a distance north of the Golden Gate, but those who attempt to grow the fruit on an extensive scale in that section are taking great risks, and will, in all probability, have cause to repent their rashness. There is little sense in planting oranges where it is a gamble, when there are so many fruits which are known to be safe, and some of which pay almost as large profits as the orange.

**Fruit at the Fair.**  
It is to be hoped that an improvement will soon be noticeable in California's horticultural exhibit at Chicago, otherwise the great hopes which have been built upon that exhibit as an immigration agent would better be abandoned.

It is expected to devote a week to each leading California fruit, in turn, when it will be made a specialty, and the utmost attention drawn to that feature of California fruit production. The last week in this month is to be known as "Cherry week," when a surprising exhibit of California cherries is promised.

**Wayside Trees.**  
Too little attention is paid in this country to the planting of trees along our roads. By using such trees as olives, walnuts and chestnuts they might be made a source of profit as well as pleasure.

Among shade trees which are recommended for this purpose are the California walnut, the European sycamore and the black fig. Trees might also be more extensively planted on school grounds and the children taught to take an interest in horticulture. Who will start an association to encourage the planting of roadside trees?

**Fighting Frost.**  
It appears that the method of fighting frost, introduced at Riverdale, is not

known in Florida, to judge by the following from a Florida paper:  
Citrus and other points in the State tried burning last year, but the results generally have not been such as to warrant any repetition of the experiment. Vegetables are generally expected to look on and see the notices with their long breath-works of flame seeking to resist the invasion of the party who has come to burn them. It may accomplish a little more with the lines of petroleum pots in a blaze; but an old-timer who has seen a furious fire at one end of a log and frost at the other is not very sanguine.

The best way to avoid frost is to take care to select a site for an orange grove where damaging frosts never occur.

**Broom Corn.**  
Last week The Times had an item on the growing of broom corn and the manufacture of brooms. A Spartanburg (S. C.) paper has the following regarding the cultivation of broom corn:  
The lands best suited for the growth of broom corn are the sandy, fertile loams found on the bottoms. The land should be as free as possible from weeds; the broom corn while young is so small and delicate a plant that it is poorly fitted for a struggle for existence with the weeds, and it is generally conceded that on land that is very weedy and not properly cultivated broom corn will not be a success.

In preparing the land it should be well subsoiled in the early spring, and the surface must, before planting, be well pulverized with cultivator, or may have a shallow plowing with a sweep plow. This operation should be done immediately before planting, as it is all-important that the seed come in contact with moist, recently-disturbed soil. If the land is not well fertilized, it will produce a good crop, any manuring would be worse than useless. Experience has proved, however, that guano may be used to great advantage, as it will furnish rapid nourishment to the crop while it is being planted in rows, the distance apart governed by the character of the soil and the quality of brush desired. Thick planting gives a fine and tough brush, which is most valuable on the market. The proper distance for this purpose will be from three to three and a half feet. Where possible, it is best to run the rows north and south, in order that the sun may reach the plants more uniformly.

In planting by hand, the rows are made by a sowing machine, and the seed is sown in shallow furrows, and the seed dropped about two inches apart in a continuous row, or six or eight seed are dropped at intervals of sixteen or eighteen inches. In planting small crops, a garden seed drill may be used, and the seed sown in any case, the seed should be covered by the use of a light harrow drawn lengthwise of the rows, once only will be sufficient, but if necessary to go over with a harrow twice, it should be run in the same direction. The seed should be covered with a layer of soil of great importance, and in order that it may be done properly the soil should be very fine and mellow. The seed should be covered never less than three-quarters of an inch and never more than an inch and a half.

The amount of seed required in planting an acre is from two to three quarts. The estimate that a bushel of good, sound seed, put in by a good planter, will plant fifteen acres is a safe one. Broom corn being a plant of subterranean origin, the seed should not be sown until the soil is so thoroughly warmed that it will germinate at once. If put in too early there is not sufficient heat in the soil to cause the seed to start, and it will either rot or the young plant will be so weak that the weeds will rapidly get ahead of it. The time for planting corn is usually given as the proper one for broom corn, but it may, with advantage, be a little later than the usual time, as the precise time will be governed by knowledge of the peculiarities of the locality, but the crop must be gathered before the early frosts.

Success with the crop, other things being favorable, depends upon keeping it free from weeds while young. The young plants when they first show themselves are very small, appearing much like grass, and though they soon become strong and vigorous, they are weak at first, the seed being, when dis- tilled, from the ovary, and the young germ has only enough nourishment prepared for its early growth to enable the young plant to get fairly above the ground, and it has at once to form roots and to provide for its own subsistence. In its young state, it is poorly fitted to struggle with weeds, and unless these are removed from the start, the crop will be a poor one. Hence not only thorough, but immediate cultivation is required. In order that the cost of production may be as low as possible, the crop is worked almost entirely by horse implements. To get ahead of the weeds the cultivation must begin as soon as the plants are well up, some commencing as soon as enough are up to allow the rows to be seen, and others waiting until they are two or three inches high. The common harrow will not remove a sufficient number of the plants to destroy the stand.

At the first plowing (shallow) the earth should be thrown away from the plant, at the second the plow should be set so as to bed the row. The number of times the crop must be cultivated must depend upon the condition of the land and upon the season. The main point should be to keep the weeds down until the crop comes up, and then the planting has been so regular in the drills that the stalks stand two or three inches apart, no thinning will be required, but if thicker than this, the surplus must be pulled out. If planted in hills, only one or six plants should be left, the others being removed at the first hoeing.

**Value of Cherries.**  
During the course of an address to Napa Valley fruit-growers recently, E. L. Goodsell of New York, who is certainly well acquainted with California fruits, is reported by the Register to have said that he would rather have a fifteen-acre cherry ranch of good quality of fruit than any other kind, except possibly a vineyard of Tokay grapes on the American River. Cherries, Royal Ann and Black Tartarian, Bartlett pears and Tokay grapes are the California fruits that pay best in the New York market.

**Alfalfa for Lawns.**  
(Pacific Rural Press.)  
Suggestions as to details are sometimes of value, and as one who has had a long and discouraging struggle in securing a favorable lawn that would, for the most part, water itself, eradicate its own weeds and maintain a good color all the year, I want to recommend to your readers alfalfa. Its deep roots call for very frequent wettings; no sprinkler is needed, simply one or two good soakings of the ground a year by running the water over it and moving the alfalfa to the surface. If the lawn is wet, under the constant pruning to lower buds by the lawn mower, it stands out in a remarkable degree and makes a very fair sod, quite as good in texture and appearance as the clover sod East.

In coloring, it far exceeds blue grass and grows never yellow in spots or bluish all over, as does that much-praised grass in California. Low spots

in the lawn have the same color as well-grained alfalfa, the only difference being in rapidity of growth; and it has for the busy man the rare advantage that if one can foresee a time of being too busy to cut it, he has simply to withhold water, and while its growth is checked, it will not become rank, but still being a pure true green.

In winter, one cutting a week keeps it in good form. In the spring two cuttings a week are needed. Through the summer the cutting depends on the water. Last summer I gave my lawn a good soaking about July 1. For two weeks after that it was cut twice a week, then once a week, and in September and October once in three weeks, and yet all the while it was green, a real green, and a uniform color all through, not four or five different shades in varying patches, as with blue grass.

Gophers do not work in it any more than they do in blue grass, and they do it less harm. Finally, it has the very great advantage that if it gets ahead of one through inattention and becomes too coarse or erect, you can let it go, get a good crop of hay, and then, with a hoe, cut the soil over an inch deep, when it will all come again fresh and green, and subject to the pruning mower to make it stop.

This stooling was quite a surprise to me, and is far more satisfactory than I expected. As one walks on it, it looks exactly like a clover lawn in the East, and it is only by getting down and feeling it that the long, coarse, flat stems are discovered.

It should be sown thick, at least three seeds to the square inch, to get a sod quickly, and, if put in in April and kept (as I mentioned), it will make a thick sod by August.

It is not an Eastern grass lawn of course, but it is more satisfactory, both to care for and look at, than many California grass lawns.

**Fruits and the Tariff.**  
(Pacific Rural Press.)  
The Executive Committee of the State Board of Horticulture, comprising J. L. Mosher, San Jose; Frank A. Kimball, National City; Ellwood Cooper, Santa Barbara; met in San Francisco Monday to consider the statements of Congressman Geary, made before the board Friday, which were agreed on—first, to employ every possible agency immediately to secure desired information, and second, to call a convention to formally endorse the demands for recognition in the new tariff.

It was agreed to call the convention to be held in this city about the middle of July.

Just what is wanted to be secured meanwhile, to be tabulated for the convention, was formulated as follows:

We want a list of all our fruits, and the substances produced from them, that now have a protected tariff duty.

We want also a list of our fruits that are now on the free list, with substances produced from them, and which ought to be protected.

We want the present tariff duty on our fruits.

We want the tariff duty on same that existed, say, for ten years or more previous.

We want to ascertain the prices ruling in New York for such fruit products as are now protected by tariff, for several years previous to the shipments of similar products from California.

We want the prices that are ruling in New York since the time that our products have been shipped in such quantities that they have interfered with foreign imports.

We want the overland freight rates from terminal points to New York.

We want land and packing-house charges in New York for such fruit products as are now protected by tariff, for several years previous to the shipments of similar products from California.

We want to show that in Europe the manufacturers and packers have not the same advantages as we have in this country.

We want to show that when delivered to the mills and packers that the cost of getting the product to market is less in Europe than here by reason of lower prices of labor and cheaper interest on capital invested.

We want to show that olive oil foots, so called, is entered free and that there is no such article in it simply that it might be confused with a much appearance and can be filtered here at a very small expense, and put on the market as good table oil.

We want to show that the California productions of olive oil are of a higher quality than those of other countries, and that the great reduction in prices that has enabled the masses to enjoy the luxury of eating such products.

We want to show regarding olive oil that the imported mixtures or substitutes that are fraudulently sold as olive oil, being made of low-price articles, make it impossible to compete with the pure article, and that if the revenue laws were such that true labels of the contents were required, no protection, or but little, would be asked for.

We want to show that the olive oil of the California body of people are not aware of these dangerous mixtures, so that our pure olive oil market is confined to the few who are aware of the danger.

We want to show the amount of importation of olive oil from protected countries, and what portion produced here. The actual probable increase throughout the United States. The actual increase in the quantity that will be produced here in five to ten years, hence, comparing the trees now in bearing and those planted, not in bearing.

In making up our tables we want to take the whole product from a given locality, and average the product to the acre, so as to overcome the booming literature that will be scattered broadcast at the Columbian Exposition.

We should have at least four years; five would be better, say, 1898-1892. In European statistics, we will take such books as the Customs compiled before any oil was made here.

We must show that owing to cotton seed oil adulteration that in large areas the olive trees have been rooted out and pruned and apricot trees planted. The olive oil product has not diminished for the reason that while olive product decreases they have only to increase cotton seed oil.

Every person interested in the progress of horticulture in the State is urged to assist the State board in its present effort to get together the information outlined above.

**Expensive Clearing.**  
(California Fruit Grower.)  
Some California orchardists have been known to complain bitterly of the work necessary to clear a little brush from a tract of new land before plowing it for trees. It may reconcile such

to their hard lot to know what is required up in Oregon, where they say they can beat us to death in raising prunes, cherries and apples. The Rural Northwest says:

"Two large land clearing companies have been organized in Washington, one at Seattle and the other at Tacoma. These companies propose to use steam power in clearing land, and expect to be able to clear land for \$60 to \$100 per acre and do the job thoroughly. Powerful machinery will be used to pull the stumps and the trees will be placed them in piles ready for burning."

**Effects of Cold on Fruit.**  
(Exchange.)  
H. K. Snow of Tustin, a fruit-grower of experience, has observed the degrees of cold weather which will hurt oranges and lemons, a knowledge which will prove of much benefit. He says 28° will do no harm; 27° will hurt small shoots to some extent and 26° will kill the fruit and new growth, but will not injure the tree. As the cold rarely gets below 26° in this county we are pretty safe.

**Horticultural Notes.**  
Around Banning the apricot crop will be large this year.  
Willie Ogan at Carpinteria has an olive tree from which she has picked over sixty gallons of oil this season, and for which she is offered 40 cents a gallon. That makes a profit of \$24 from a single tree.

A eucalyptus-oil factory is to be started at San Rafael, and the company now employs over twenty men. It is reported. The oil is said to be in heavy demand for use in steam boilers, besides having many uses in a medical way.

F. S. Cortis, freight broker of New York, sends us a list of apple shipment from California to Europe. The aggregate shipments for the season, to April 22 reach 1,179,247 barrels, against 1,489,905 to the same date last year.

Florida growers have learned from past experience that it does not pay to hold oranges until the season closes, for the moment the supply fails to attract attention the trade engages on other fruits and oranges drop out of sight. The Florida season is over.

—[California Fruit-Grower.]

**Spring Dwindling.**  
E. H. Schaeffle writes as follows to the Pacific Rural Press:

"Throughout the East spring dwindling is in a manner like the mysterious 'wilt disease,' in that while its cause is unknown, its effects are uniformly fatal. One fact remains, however, viz.: The bees are attacked when the season is backward, or changes from warm to cold, and the disease disappears as soon as pollen and honey are abundant. But for the fact that the bees have abundant supplies on hand, it would rightly be charged to starvation. As it is, the disease must be due to a want of new pollen and fresh nectar. In California we have occasional seasons of spring dwindling, and the bees are in the hands of an intelligent apiarist, whole apiaries are carried off. The watchful bee-keeper has found that his bees are in the greatest danger throughout the early spring months when his going to please his bee-keeping neighbor considers all danger past."

"In the season of 1892 March was as balmy as June, and the bees multiplied very rapidly until they were about ready to swarm. In April the weather turned cold and continued so throughout May and June. The host of bees had to eat to live, and the supplies were soon exhausted, with 25,000 boarders in each house. The bee-keeper who came to their rescue and fed them, though the trees were out in full bloom, carried his bees over until July, when the weather changed and his bees surprised him with the excess of his stores. At the same time, the bees that were supposed to be doing well when the trees were in full bloom dwindled away, died out, or were so weakened in numbers that the balance of the season was required to rebuild their numbers, and no surplus, or next to none, was stored for their winter use. This spring, February proved mild, and with the manzanita and alders in full bloom, the bees bred very fast. By the 1st of March the hives were crowded with their busy tenants, but today the ground is covered with four inches of snow, and the vast army of confined bees is compelled to draw upon their stores. Should the cold continue for several days, the bees will tear down and destroy the hatching brood, for they will not starve a family which they cannot feed; but the living members must be fed or starve, and right now the feeding or not feeding of the bees will determine the life of the bees and the seasons of the season. I have lost but one swarm of bees throughout the winter, and that was the result of an oversight; but right now I know that neglect will mean either the loss of the greater part of my bees or the failure of the season. This has been my experience in California bee-keeping the past eleven years, and I would caution the inexperienced against the deceptive conditions when trees are blooming and bees are looking over their shoulders, for if they are looked over, their condition can readily be seen. I have a number of observation hives, with glass backs and hinged doors that make it an easy matter to investigate and see the exact condition of the bees at any time without prying on the lids and thus loosening the top after the bees have glued them down snug for the winter. Everything now looks promising for a good season; all that is required is to have the bees strong in numbers and condition when the flow begins."

**Apiary Notes.**  
A woman in Texas is reported as having raised 2000 queen bees in one year, which is the highest number on record as raised by one person. As pure-bred bees are in good demand and bring good prices, it must have been profitable business for her.

Comb honey in pound sections sells at a much higher price than extracted honey, as buyers feel more confidence in its being the genuine article, pure and unadulterated. Therefore, it will pay the beekeeper to fit up his hives with the section boxes.

**Attractive Packages.**  
(Practical Dairyman.)  
In getting a No. 1 price for a No. 1 article of butter, attention to details is an important factor. Though no after care will gain a first-class price for an inferior butter, yet first-class butter may bring inferior prices by being carelessly prepared for the consumer. It is now that attractiveness in appearance adds to sale of food articles, so butter carefully wrapped and in clean cases will sell at better advantage than the same butter carelessly handled. The butter-maker should endeavor to have the wrappers of his butter as nearly even as possible. We who have been in the business, know the improvements in a few years of wrapping the butter that has been neatly printed, and with this, as with the rest of the work, no detail which adds to its attractiveness is to be slighted.

**The "Black Pepsin" Fraud.**  
(American Cultivator.)  
Some of the agricultural papers are publishing a letter from a woman who claims to have made nearly ten pounds of butter from two gallons of cream by

the use of "black pepsin." When a boy we should have expected to get a spanking for telling such a story as that, and if we should repeat it now as if we believed it, or expected any one else to believe it, we should deserve to be sent to the idiotic asylum. Please change your mind with the fact that "black pepsin" is a humbug of the blackest kind.

**Dairy Notes.**  
A sick cow gives sick milk. Sick milk makes sick children. Sick children make sick mothers and big expenses, to say nothing of little green mounds in the cemetery. Guard well the food and housing of the family cow, says Dr. Brown-Sequard.

In salting butter use just as much as the customer or market demands. The usual market demand is one ounce to the pound. Weigh it. Never guess at anything of importance. You cannot guess twice alike. Another point—use a good standard dairy thermometer, and not your finger, to tell the temperature of your milk and cream.

Farmers desiring to improve the dairy qualities of their cows, without decreasing size so much as the use of Jersey bulls would, should try the Guernsey. The bulk of this breed often exceed two thousand pounds in weight.

To these suggestions we would add the caution that great care is necessary in opening the squab's mouth, to prevent the inflammation of the angles of the mandibles. The head of the bird should be taken between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, and the beak gently opened by a side pressure, never opening the beak to its fullest extent, but only enough to allow the passage of the grain. Also, experience will prove that a mixture of gray peas soaked with the corn is better than the corn alone. After feeding the grain immerse the bill of the bird in water, and it will drink. It is, however, not by any means necessary to "crum" the bird artificially, as the parents will frequently feed their offspring sufficiently. This is only a practical resort in case of the parents' neglect. Another old writer upon the subject says: "The proper time to sell pigeons for the table is just before they leave the nest, when they are about a month old. As soon as they begin to feed themselves they begin to grow lean, and their flesh loses that tenderness and delicacy of flavor which belongs to young pigeons."

In shipping young pigeons to market, they should always be transported in coops deep enough to allow them standing room, and slatted only on top. Above all other conditions, the coop should never contain any adult birds, as pigeons are very vicious to each other when confined in close quarters, but the young birds should be kept apart. If the arrival of the pigeon at its destination within twenty-four hours, there is no necessity for the preparation of food or water in the coop. If possible, contracts should be made with the consumer as to the prices before the shipment of the birds.

**Poultry Notes.**  
No single breed of fowls will answer all requirements.  
Salt should be given in small quantities with soft food.  
Geese are very profitable and hardy. They live on food that would kill a chicken.  
Lined cake or oil cake that is fit for cattle may be used in moderation for poultry.  
Gapes come to chickens that run on damp, low places, and are caused by small worms in the windpipe.

**The Rice Crop.**  
(American Cultivator.)  
The Louisiana rice crop of 1892-3 will exceed 7,500,000 bushels; that of the Carolinas and Georgia, 2,000,000 bushels; scattering in newer States, 250,000 bushels. Total, 9,750,000 bushels rough, equal, say, to 255,000,000 pounds of cleaned or edible rice, of which 130,000,000 pounds have been already marketed. The crop is 30 per cent greater than the preceding one; in fact, by far exceeds any previously made, and is the largest in the history of the average crop before the war.

**NOTES.**  
The aggregate estimated production of barley in Europe averages 640,000,000 bushels.  
If a farmer should start in the dry goods or grocery business without any knowledge of it excepting such as he gained as a customer, people would expect him to make a great success of it, but the clerk or book-keeper thinks he could succeed as a farmer if he only had the farm.

The potato crop of the world amounts to the enormous quantity of 2,850,000,000 bushels, by far the largest proportion of which is grown in Europe.

Mary E. Wilkins, with all her literary success, is but a woman. During a recent visit to New York she enthused more over the "big sleeve" than about the big people who fed her.

**DEMAND POND'S EXTRACT, AND ALL IMITATIONS.**  
**FOR ALL PAIN Rheumatism Femine Complaints Lameness Soreness Wounds Bruises Catarrh Burns Piles**  
**USE POND'S EXTRACT It will Cure.**

**THE DAIRY**

The dairy interest is bringing prosperity out of the cattle industry. Improved dairy breeds, improved methods of making butter and cheese, and improved dairy machinery and appliances all conspire to develop it. The dairy cow is a grand animal in more ways than one. It is easier and cheaper to feed the soil and bring up the farm through the cows than by chemical fertilizers, or by plowing in green crops.

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(Practical Dairyman.)  
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**The "Black Pepsin" Fraud.**  
(American Cultivator.)  
Some of the agricultural papers are publishing a letter from a woman who claims to have made nearly ten pounds of butter from two gallons of cream by

the use of "black pepsin." When a boy we should have expected to get a spanking for telling such a story as that, and if we should repeat it now as if we believed it, or expected any one else to believe it, we should deserve to be sent to the idiotic asylum. Please change your mind with the fact that "black pepsin" is a humbug of the blackest kind.

**Dairy Notes.**  
A sick cow gives sick milk. Sick milk makes sick children. Sick children make sick mothers and big expenses, to say nothing of little green mounds in the cemetery. Guard well the food and housing of the family cow, says Dr. Brown-Sequard.

In salting butter use just as much as the customer or market demands. The usual market demand is one ounce to the pound. Weigh it. Never guess at anything of importance. You cannot guess twice alike. Another point—use a good standard dairy thermometer, and not your finger, to tell the temperature of your milk and cream.

Farmers desiring to improve the dairy qualities of their cows, without decreasing size so much as the use of Jersey bulls would, should try the Guernsey. The bulk







